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HARP OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

With an ordinary degree of pleasure do we welcome to our columns as a correspondent, ROBERT J. T. E. of Mississippi. He ranks among the first American poets—his late productions are decidedly his best. The last I shall have already passed extensively through the press, and our apology for republishing it is, to correct the author's direction one or two important errors. "Shall I see them no more?" reached us by a late mail—it is an admirable lull poem, full of beauty and sweetness.

THE LAST TEAR I SHED.

The last tear I shed was the warm one that fell As I kissed thee, dear mother, and bade thee farewell. When I saw thy dear, angelic face, and thy hair— And felt for the last time, a mother's embrace.

And heard thy gentle voice, and thy kind words, and thy God bless thee forever, God bless thee, my child!

I thought of my boyhood, thy kindness to me, When youngest and dearest, I sat on thy knee; Of thy love to me ever so fondly expressed, As I grew up to manhood uncompanioned and free; Of thy prayers when right, and thy chidings when wrong, While wayward with passions wild, I fled and I strayed.

I thought of thy counsels, unheeded or spurned, As truth had been uttered, and had been heard, And how, when by thy side, all day long I lay, Thou didst nurse me and soothe me by night and by day; How much I had been to thy sorrow and joy, And my feelings overflowed, and I wept like a boy.

Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now There is pain in my heart, there is care on my brow. The visions of hope and of fancy are gone, And careless I travel life's pathway alone; Alas! my eyes, though some kind ones there be, There are none here to love me, to love me like thee.

My mother, dear mother, couldst thou hear me, I deem Thy spirit, but old, I am not what I seem; Though, calmly and coolly, all changes I bear, Couldst thou look in my bosom, the feeling is there! And now, sad and lonely, as memory recalls The passing of parting, again the tears fall.

Italy Springs, Feb. 15.

[From the Dublin Nation.]

BIDE YOUR TIME.

Bide your time—the morn is breaking,
Bright with Freedom's blessed ray,
Millions from their trance awaking,
Soon shall stand in stern array.
Man shall fetter man no longer,
Liberty shall march sublime;
Every moment makes you stronger;
Firm, unshaken, bide your time!

Bide your time—one false step taken
Perils all you yet have done;
Undismayed—erect—unshaken,
Watch and wait, and all is won.
'Tis not by one rash endeavor
Men or States to greatness climb,
Would you win your rights forever,
Calm and thoughtful, bide your time!

Bide your time—your worst transgression
Were to strike, and strike in vain;
He whose arm would smite Oppression
Must not need to smite again!
Danger makes the brave man steady—
Rashness is the coward's crime,
Be for Freedom's battle ready,
When it comes—but, bide your time!

THE POOR STRAWBERRY BOY.

BY PHILIP SHAWTLEIGH.

On a fine morning in the summer of '22, a handsome but poorly dressed boy called at the door of a rich mansion in L—square in New York city, and offered a basket of strawberries for sale. Having disposed of the fruit, he was about to depart, when his attention was arrested by the appearance of a beautiful girl, some twelve years old, who crossed the hall near the door. She was the only daughter of the gentleman of the house; and though he gazed on her but a single moment, the kind look which she bestowed on him struck a chord in his heart, which until that moment had never vibrated.

"She is very lovely," he exclaimed, mentally—but she is the daughter of the great millionaire—she can be nothing to me.

He returned to the field in search of more fruit, but the remembrance of that sunny face attended him closely in his rambles. "I am young," he continued to himself; "would I could make myself worthy of her! But then she is far above me; and I thought though it did not banish the feeling—hush, it!"

A week had passed; and the little strawberry boy again stood, with a palpitating heart at the rich man's door, his fruit was purchased as before, and he received his money from the white hand of the fair being whom, from the moment he saw her, he dared to love!

She spoke kindly to him and bade him come again.

He did not forget the order. He called again and again; but the season was ad-

vancing and the fruit had become a scarce commodity!

"I shall not be able to bring you any more," he said one morning, "I am sorry, for it was a pleasure to call here. But we may meet hereafter."

The young heart which fluttered in the bosom of that lovely girl was touched at the musical, though somewhat melancholy tone in which this was uttered, and she timidly replied that she would remember him.

"We shall meet again, Miss, when I promise, you shall not be ashamed to acknowledge the poor strawberry boy."

She thought the language singular, but they parted.

Three years had elapsed. The tide of speculation which was then swelling in our country had not yet reached the flood—and the man of wealth with his beautiful daughter, rolled in his splendid carriage along Broadway, upon a fine Sabbath morning, on the way to Trinity Church; Charlotte was just turned to sixteen—and the bright bud was changing to the open rose; she was fair, indeed!

The service had ended—the magnificent carriage stood at the Church door—the elegant caparisoned horses pawed the ground uneasily—he divined the footman held the door and the wealthy merchant handed his lovely daughter into the coach, amid the low obsequies of her gay admirers.

Why does she not observe the homage of her thousand butterfly admirers?

A young plainly dressed stranger stands quietly at the side of the church door; and her gaze, for an instant, is riveted on his features.

"Who can it be?" She remembers—no she cannot remember.

The carriage rolls slowly towards the stately mansion of the man of wealth, and he discovers an uncommon quietness in his daughter's demeanor.

"My dear child you are not ill?"

"No, father, no—I am very well."

They arrived at the door; the stranger was there! They alight; he extends a slight—very slight—but respectful bow to the heiress, and moves on.

A blush tinged that bright cheek; she recognizes him.

Charlotte retired to her chamber; she was unhappy—and surely the stranger was nothing to her, or she to him?

"Time rolled on. It was the coldest night of the uncommon cold winter of '35; and memorable 16th of December. A fire had broken out in the evening, in one of the principal streets of the business part of the great commercial metropolis. It raged violently, and early on the morning of the succeeding day, a great portion of the city lay in ashes.

"The rich merchant!—as was his wont alighted from his carriage at the head of Wall street and saw the ruins. He hastened to the scene. Where was his store, his goods, his all? The smouldering ruins before him answered!

But he was insured. He should save something at least. His policies were looked after during the day—they had expired a week previously.

The millionaire was comparatively a beggar! He had a stout heart, though, that rich poor man—and well he braved the storm. He found however that it would be necessary to break up his establishment at home, to meet some immediate pressing liabilities.

His furniture was sacrificed; his mansion was disposed of; his splendid horses and carriages were put into other hands; and even Jessie, Charlotte's coal black favorite, was doomed to pass from them, under the hammer.

"But could not some friend he found who would purchase Jessie, and retain her until the fury of the blast passed?"

No. Every body was poor, every body had been ruined by the great fire—and no body had money. Besides, it was expensive keeping horses.

"Poor Jessie," sighed her mistress. "I hope she may fall into good hands."

But no body wanted Jessie—and she was thrown upon a stranger.

"Who did you say was the purchaser?" inquired Charlotte of her father.

"A Mr. Manly, I think," said the father.

And who was Mr. Manly? He was the poor strawberry boy.

"The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away."

"And thus the friends who hover near,
When fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled, if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm."

Another year had fled. Misfortune had followed in fortune in rapid succession, and the revolution of '37 had finally reduced the man of wealth to bankruptcy. The following advertisement may be found in the papers of that day:

Will be sold at public auction on Wednesday next, on the premises, the right of redemption to that beautiful Cottage, with about half an acre of land adjoining, laid out in a garden, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, situated on the South side of Staten Island, and mortgaged to John Jacob A—, for the sum of ten thousand and three hundred dollars, etc. etc. Sale positive, title indisputable, possession given immediately, terms cash.

The rich man that was in vain appealed to his sunshine friends for aid. They

must have security; the times were hard; they had lost a debt of money; people sometimes lived too fast, it wasn't their fault; very sorry but couldn't help him.

From bad to worse he had succeeded; and now reduced to the last extremity, he had retired to his beautiful retreat with the hope that rigid economy and fresh application to his mercantile affairs, would retrieve his rapidly sinking fortune.

But his star was descending, and his more lucky brethren forgot that he had been one of them. Unfortunately he had no security to offer, and the cottage was sold.

It was a bright day in Autumn, the purchaser gave notice that he would take possession forthwith.

And what was to become of his lovely child? His last home had been taken from him, the fair girl was motherless. The heart of the fond father mangled him when he received information that the premises must be immediately vacated. The daughter wept in silence upon the bosom of her affectionate and unhappy parent.

He had been a proud man, but his pride was now humble, and calmly he resigned himself to the stroke of affliction. He, too, wept. It was fearful to see the strong man weep!

But his troubles were more nearly at an end.

The day following that upon which the sale occurred, had well nigh sped. The afternoon was bright and balmy, and the father sat with his daughter, in the recess of the windows which looked out upon the road. He had received a note from the purchaser of the cottage, informing him that he should call upon him in the afternoon for purpose of examining the premises more fully than he had an opportunity of doing. They await his visit.

A stranger on horseback halted suddenly in front of the court yard gate, and turning the head of his black steed, he quietly ambled to the door.

"O, father, shout! Charlotte, forgetting for the moment her sorrows, look! here is my darling Jessie, and—"

A knock at the door called her at once to her recollection.

The door was opened by the once princely proprietor in L—square. Before him stood a courteous looking young man, who inquired for Mr. S—.

"That's my name, sir; and I have the honor of addressing—"

"Mr. Manly, sir—now the owner of this cottage. I have just received the deed from the hands of my attorney, and with your permission shall be glad to examine the estate."

"Walk in, sir, you are master here, and I shall vacate as soon as your pleasure requires it. My daughter, sir," he continued, as the stranger entered the parlor, "this is Mr. Manly, Charlotte, the purchaser of our little cottage."

"The person whom you once knew only as the poor strawberry boy, as he took her extended hand."

"My dear sir," said Manly addressing the father, "I am the owner of this cottage. S—ven years ago, I had the happiness to receive from this fair hand a few shillings in payment for fruit, which I carried to the door of the then affluent Mr. S— of L—square. I was but a boy, too, and poor as I was, and wealthy as the lady, I dared to love her—since then I have travelled many leagues; I have endured many hardships; with but a single object in view; that of making myself worthy of your daughter. Fortune has been no niggard to me, sir; my endeavors have been crowned with success, and I came here to day, not to take possession of this lovely cottage alone, but lay my fortune at the feet of worth and beauty, and to offer this fair being a heart which exists but for herself alone."

The astonishment of the parent was unbounded. If Charlotte had not loved before, she now looked upon the handsome and generous stranger with aught but displeasure. But surely, she had entertained a feeling certainly akin to affection for him whom she had married for seven long years; who had crossed her path so strangely; who had purchased the very cottage from which she had expected to be driven—but the sequel was soon told.

Charlotte loved, and shortly after gave her hand to Manly. They remained in the Cottage, which was newly furnished; and many times did she mount her favorite Jessie, and at the side of her fond and devoted husband, roam through the romantic scenes which abound on the far famed Island.

The once wealthy Mr. S— is now a happy grandfather; and as he tosses the young Manly's on his knee, he delights in rehearsing the story of

THE POOR STRAWBERRY BOY.

AN ABOLITIONIST BITTEN.—We find the following in the last number of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"A few months since, an Abolitionist of this city like many of his brethren, an ardent friend of the 'poor slave' from liberty can be made a source of profit, enticed a young negro man from his master in Kentucky, living a few miles back of Covington, and induced him to enter his service in this city as an apple pedlar. The slave was entrusted with a wagon and two horses, and in time was suffered to hawk his fruit about unattended by his new master, till he came tired of service quite as laborious as that under the chain of Kentucky servitude, and through the parsimony of the employer, equally as scant in compensation,

he took into his head one day lately to return to his old home; so, determined to go as other gentlemen sometimes do, he went in borrowed state—taking wagon and horses with him, and the change in his pocket which he had obtained on his last apple tour. When he arrived at home he told his old master where he had been, and what he had been doing; and the master being willing to receive him back again, and considering that the wagon and horses would be a very good recompense for the service done the apple merchant by his slave, he determined to settle accounts in a regular business way, by keeping the property and passing them to the humane gentleman's account. Of course the latter is in a quandary how to retain his property, and we care little if he don't succeed."

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

At no very distant epoch, the heads of the government of Great Britain declared, that any regular connection, past or present, with a newspaper, must be regarded as a fatal bar to promotion in the departments of the state. When this resolution was incidentally made known to Prince Metternich, he enquired with look of wonder if the ministers were mad. There is great point in the question. A single writer, capable of showing up the errors of an opposing party, and giving clear, plausible exposition of the policy of his own, does more to advance their real interests, than the efforts of any twenty members in Parliament or Congress. Such was the judgment of a statesman of eminence.

At a late anniversary of the Newspaper Printers' Benevolent Society, Lord Lyndhurst expressed himself thus: "It had become the duty of every man, sensible of the engine, (the press) to do his utmost for the purpose of adding to the respectability of those who directed it, who ought to be sought rather than avoided as associates & treated with the contempt and respect of which their character and attainments entitled them. The press had by degrees become an important profession; and to those who supposed that only a moderate share of ability was requisite for it, he would say, try your hands, and if such a person did attempt to write a leading article, he would afterwards entertain just notions on the subject."

It is, however, useless to dispute of the required talent. Let facts and facts speak for themselves. The writer who is daily read by thousands, must entertain a consciousness of his power, and the capacity of bringing widely scattered information into one lucid focus, of drawing just results from well selected data of arranging, amplifying, compressing, illustrating a succession of important topics, all on the spur of the occasion, without a moment's stay; to think, to examine or refer, this surely argues a degree of intellectual capability, entitled at least to respect and consideration. The newspapers are the political apostles of the age. The people in filio, as a celebrated French writer observes, "and they can say with more truth, what was once uttered by a member of the British Parliament—step by step, measure by measure, failure after failure, we will watch, and we will check, and will control the government."—Sava Georgian.

A SHORT ROMANCE.—Some years ago, in one of the most beautiful of the West India Islands, there lived an old French gentleman and his only daughter—a charming creature of sweet sixteen. A young Spaniard who had an estate near by, became enamoured of the sweet Fanele, and she yielding to his passionate importunities, consented to run off with him. They were not married, and in a month or two he left the almost broken hearted girl to the withering sneers of a heartless world. She dared not see her father, for she knew that her shame would bring him to his grave. Fanele came to this city, where for many years she was looked on as one of the most splendid women in New Orleans; but by degrees she sunk lower and lower, down the depths of crime, until at last she resorted to stealing for the purpose of keeping her from starving. She was sent to prison, and soon as her term of punishment had expired, she again came forth to renew her career of misery. Yesterday she came to the police office of the First Municipality, and surrendered herself as a vagrant—she had no health, no food, no place of shelter, and she would rather rot inch by inch in a jail than die like a dog in the street. And this is the epitome of the history of one poor vagrant.

N. O. Crescent City.

"What time is it Tom?"

"Just time to pay that little account you owe me."

"O, indeed! well, I didn't think it was half so late, so I must be off or I shall lose my dinner!"

Every hour that a man is in debt is a year spent in slavery. Your creditor is your master; it matters not whether a kind or a severe one; the sense of obligation you incur says the feeling of manly independence, which is the first charm of youth; and believe me, it is always there; the rents in moral feelings that our happiness oozes out quickest.

The path that leads to fortune too often passes through the narrow defiles of mean-ness, which a man of an exalted spirit cannot stoop to tread.

THE DIVORCE OF NAPOLEON.—At the conclusion of the mournful ceremony, which dissolved the bonds of which, had Josephine borne children, would have been endurable as their lives, the ex-Empress withdrew to her study, silent and sad. He threw himself on the sofa in a state of complete prostration. He remained there some moments, his head reclining on his hand, and when he rose his features were distorted. Orders had been previously given to proceed to Triannon. When it was announced to him that his carriages were ready, he took his hat, and said, "Meneval, come with me." I followed him by the winding staircase, which led from his study to the apartment of the Empress. That Princess was alone, and appeared to be overwhelmed with most painful reflections. At the noise caused by our entrance she quickly raised and threw herself sobbing on the Emperor's neck, who held her to his breast and embraced her several times, but overcome by her emotions, she fainted. I hastened to ring for assistance. The Emperor, wishing to avoid the renewal of a scene of grief which it was not in his power to calm, placed the Empress in my arms, when, he perceived her beginning to recover her senses and charging me not to leave her, he withdrew rapidly by the drawing rooms of the ground floor, at the door of which his carriage was waiting for him. Josephine immediately perceived that the Emperor had retired, and her sobs and moans increased. Her female attendants, who had entered the apartment, laid her on a couch where they carefully attended her. In her agony, she seized my hands anxiously besought me to tell the Emperor not to forget her, and to assure him that her attachment would survive all contingencies. She made me promise to send her news of the Emperor from Triannon, and take care that he should write to her. It was with difficulty that she suffered me to leave her, as if my absence was about to burst the last link by which she still held the Emperor. I quitted her much affected at the sight of such unfeigned grief, and at such sincere attachment. I was profoundly grieved during my journey, and I could not but deplore the rigorous exigencies of politics, which so violently burst asunder the links of a well tried affection, in order to impose another union, which offered but an uncertain chance of happiness.

London paper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

Defalcation of Mr. KISSAM.—This is a sad evidence of the exceeding bitterness of an unfaithful course. Mr. Kissam has been third Teller of the Merchants' Bank for thirteen years, receiving the payment of notes and bills, so that a vast amount of money was constantly passing through his hands. His demeanor was such as to make a very favorable impression in regard to his character. For some months past he has been sinking in health, and has remained at his post with an interesting appearance of sadness, though evidently more afflicted by the confinement of a sick chamber. At length became so ill as to be quite unable to go to the Bank, for a few days he remained at home. But on the 31st January he determined to make the attempt, though his physician told him he would not probably live to get there. He however found himself too feeble to proceed, and then disclosed to the Doctor, and afterwards to the Cashier of the Bank, the crime which had done so much to break down his health and spirits. He has a family, consisting of a wife and nine children. The money abstracted seems to have been taken during a series of years, to make up the expenses of his family. It was hidden from the scrutiny of the superior officers, upon the balance sheet which was taken every month, by omitting to enter for the last day of the month, so much of the money received as would balance the defalcation, leaving over the entry until the next day. For instance, if he received payments on the last day of the month, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, he only entered three hundred and eighty thousand, so that his accounts appeared right, and the items of the twenty thousand were put upon the books the next day. This painful operation has been performed monthly for years; and such was his dread of detection, that he made the desperate effort which we mentioned, to come to the Bank on the last day of January. How much better it would have been to eat potatoes and salt all his days and to bring up his children on the same fare.—No external comfort can ever compensate for the inward anguish of a guilty conscience.—Jour. of Com.

RUINS OF INDIAN GREATNESS.—

The surplus wealth of India, that used to be employed in building extensive towns, crowded ghats, magnificent stone or brick serais, some of them capable of containing from six to eight thousand people, enormous massive bridges, splendid mosques and temples, is all gone; it has disappeared entirely. All the towns in India, with a very few exceptions are in ruins. Delhi is surrounded by ruins; Agra, Boorapore, Aurangabad, have immense suburbs in ruins. The Deccan is a heap of ruins. Many towns in Central India that had their hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, are now literally without one, and are swarming with leopards, tigers, and buffaloes. In deep forests you stumble, Mohammedan gateways, stone tanks eight hundred yards square, brick wells of large dimensions, scores of acres of burying grounds, and

all the other concomitants and proof of wealth, and power, and population. Malthus would never have written his too celebrated work, nor Gdwin ever written, his too little valued answers had they been in India. India is a large forest, with a great many cultivated spots. India—I say it, after due consideration—could contain and support five times its present population with ease; and yet it is unquestionably the poorest country in the known world. To the state of the wealth and resources of the original Hindoo monarchs imagination can assign no limits. The more I think on the subject, the more I am confounded.

THE DEAD OF 1843.—Among the distinguished persons who have died the past year, we perceive the names of Robert Southey, La Motte Fouque, author of "Undine," Hahnemann, the founder of the Homoeopathic school; Casimir Delavigne, the French poet; Foster, the author of valuable essays; Noah Webster; Washington Allston; Hugh S. Legare; Cletenger, the sculptor; Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian system of medicine, and Dr. Chan-ning.

William Clark, a white man, and Hester Foster a colored woman, convicted some time since of murders, were executed at Columbus, Ohio, on the 9th instant, in the presence of upwards of twelve thousand spectators—a very large portion of whom were females. The editor of the Columbus Journal says:

"We witnessed this day more drunkenness, more brutality and more calculated to degrade men in the estimation of their fellow beings, than we ever beheld in one day, save on a similar occasion. We attempted to go and survey the multitude, and in the few minutes we were several times almost jostled off our feet, by women who were rushing eager to get a conspicuous position, so they could gloat their eyes with the rare sight. We saw the rope adjusted and turned away sick at heart. We had seen enough."

Lord Brougham speaking of the American Declaration of Independence, says eloquently, "In the history of mankind, there is no more important event, on which side soever of the Atlantic its consequences may be regarded; and it tyrants are sometimes said to feel uneasy on the Thirtieth of January, how much more fitted to inspire alarm are the recollections, associated with the Fourth of July, in which no remorse can mingle on the people's part, and no consolation is afforded to their oppressors by the tendency of cruelty and injustice to mar the work they stain!"

OREGON EXCITEMENT.—The Independence (Missouri) Examiner, of the 13th ult. says: "We understand from Major Adams, that communications relative to emigrating to Oregon Territory, are continually arriving by mail from all parts of the Union. Judging from the letters received, and the deep interest manifested by the authors of them, there will be a very large and determined band of emigrants wending their way next spring to the salubrious shores of the Pacific."

The very Coldest... We should think.—The thermometer at Montpelier, Vt. on Sunday, the 21st ult. was at forty below zero. Mercurial frozen. The Montpelier Watchman says this is the coldest weather since 1834. We should think so in good sooth, the coldest since they don't know how cold it would have been if the Mercury hadn't got frozen! the very climax, or perhaps the anti-climax of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

AFFLICTING DEATH OF A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.—We are pained to hear that Dr. Theo. Johns, of Morristown, (son of Dr. John B. Johns), while engaged in a post-mortem examination on Thursday last, pricked his fingers, and a portion of the blood of the corpse was sprinkled upon it. Aware of his danger, Dr. Johns used precautions to prevent the spread of the poison, but without effect; for the next day the swelling extended from the finger through the arm; delirium set in, and he expired yesterday morning, at the early age of 25 years.—Newark daily Adv.

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.—On a recent occasion, of the gross number of 155 prisoners tried at the city and county sessions for Gloucestershire, England, only six could read and write with facility. The rest could do so only imperfectly, or not at all. The chaplain of the Taunton jail also states, that during the last three years, no less than 360 prisoners had come under his notice, who were ignorant of the name of the Saviour, who were unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer, and who knew nothing of the name of Christ, except as a word to swear by. "They were," he says, "in utter darkness and ignorance as to religion; and as to moral and religious duties, they were just as ignorant as the heathen." This is a picture of England in the nineteenth century.

Two large spots on the Sun are said to be visible now with a small glass. The largest is said by an astronomer, in the Philadelphia Ledger to be 14,000 miles in diameter, containing an area of 150 millions of square miles. They will be visible but a day or two longer as the Sun, turning on its axis, will carry them out of view.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAY, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Aulauga.
JOHN J. WILSON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOBLE, of Franklin.
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALL, of Mobile.

We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. A.
SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff
of Benton County.

THE WRITERS OF THE SOUTH
WEST.—No. 1.

A. B. MEER. I propose to give a brief
sketch of some of the principal writers of
the south-west. I use the term writers,
instead of authors; for few in any part of
our country have made authorship a pro-
fession, and most of the contributions in the
different departments of letters, have been
made by men laboriously employed in the
active business of life. It requires a bold
and self-sacrificing spirit, patiently to suffer
the martyrdom that awaits him who en-
gages in the pursuit of literature for its
own sake. It is truly a service without
money, and without price. Genius and
wealth are not often united, and hence, in
order to gain a subsistence, our writers are
generally compelled to enter upon the du-
ties of a professional or mercantile life.

They then soon learn, that public opinion
has set it down as an axiom, that the more
a man knows of science and literature, the
less knowledge he has of his own profession.
He may spend night and day in any
kind of dissipation suited to his taste, make
every grocery in his neighborhood ring
with his bacchanalian shouts, and other
improving and intellectual amusements of
a like nature, with little injury to his repu-
tation; but if it be once known that he cul-
tivates any branch of general literature,
especially poetry, he must bid adieu to all
hopes of success in life. Poetry and non-
sense are regarded as convertible terms;
dunces pass him with a sneer and the half
uttered exclamation, "Yes! I will write
poetry;" maidens flatter, unless perchance he
may have induced some to their eyebrows;
old men shake their heads at him, and pre-
fer to entrust the lives, fortunes and souls
to some dull plodding machine, whom it
would puzzle as much as it did Sir Henry
in the Farce, if he were asked who wrote
Shakespeare. The anecdote related of a
certain preacher, will illustrate the taste of
many at the present day. The good man
knowing the great love of his audience for
learning, commenced his discourse by
observing that he "thought God, he read
no books, that he had not read a common
ary in ten years, nor one single line in his
Bible for the last six months." Such be-
ing the public taste, no wonder that the
youthful poet soon turns away from the
walls of literature, at which he may have
knelt with enthusiastic devotion and love,
and plunges into the busy whirl of life,
forgetting all the high and glorious
visions that once flitted before his glowing
eye, he becomes as dull, and plodding as
those around him, until it may be said of
him as Wordsworth does of Peter Bell,

"A primrose by a river's bank,
A yellow primrose—as to him,
And it was nothing more."

If on the other hand, the neophyte through
poverty and woe, still struggles on with un-
wearied ardor, fame if it come at all, comes
only when he has been gathered to his fa-
thers, and "his mouldering bones, will not
rattle with transport in their tomb," as the
anthem of praise sweeps over it. Notwith-
standing all these unfavorable circumstan-
ces, we have a few writers even in the
south-west, whose productions give evi-
dence of the highest genius. In our own
State, with perhaps the exception of a sister
spirit, the Hon. A. B. Meek of Tusculum, is
the most extensively known to the read-
ers of Southern Literature. Numerous
poetical effusions from his pen may be
found in the Magnolia, lately published at
Charleston and in the Southern Literary
Messenger at Richmond, bearing witness
that they come from a man of genius. We
have not space to enter into a critical anal-
ysis of his writings; but upon a general
view of his Poems, we think we are justified
in pronouncing Judge Meek, one of the best
lyric poets of the South. Some of his
minor poems bear evident marks of haste
in their composition; but they everywhere
show, a sensibility to beauty, a sympathy
with nature, both in her gay and saddest
hours, giving an ideal life to all her varied
creations, one of the necessary attributes of
the poetic mind. He looks with an eye of
love upon the splendors of the starry night,
upon the flowers "which are stars in the
firmament of Earth," and also a higher pow-
er, he enters into the mysteries and passions
of the human heart. His language is al-
ways descriptive and classic, and sometimes
possesses extraordinary beauty. Most of
the poetical sketches which appear from our
southern writers, although often exhibiting
powers of imagination and fancy, are yet
written without any knowledge of the
rules of art. Now Poetry has rules of its
own, as inflexibly necessary as in any
one of the fine arts, and of which it is
essential to our knowledge, which is
essential to our success.

Judge Meek's writings show that he
has carefully studied the laws of Rhythm,
upon which the grandest of the harmony
and smoothness of verse depends.

We are happy to learn that he has in
preparation a work which will shortly be
published in the Red Eagle or the

Retraction of Fort Mifflin, a Forerunner of
Alabama, founded on the incidents of the
Civil war of 1814-15. This will be the most
extended work he has yet attempted. He
possesses many advantages for the success-
ful accomplishment of such an under-
taking, aside from his general capabilities as
an author. He is minutely acquainted
with every portion of the history of the
south-west, with all the Indian legends and
traditions of early times, and with the thril-
ling and adventurous exploits of a border
warfare. The only objection it strikes us
to the subject is, that the scene is laid too
near the present. As we look upon the
past, all that is prosaic and common-place
is lost in the dim mists of antiquity, we see
only the bright and picturesque features in
the shadowy distance; but with the present
we stand too near, we see too much of the
real. Yet after all, this is scarcely a
fair objection; for to the poet all things are
poetical. It is the business of an artist to
separate the ideal from the real. His task
is true, is more difficult when treating of
the present than the past; for in the latter
case the work is already done by the hand
of time; in the former it must be accom-
plished by the hand of genius. We ex-
pect much from the forthcoming Romance,
and have no doubt it will place Judge Meek
in the first rank of American Poets.

Mr. Meek's contributions to letters have
not been confined to verse. He is equally
successful in prose. Nobly and eloquently
in his Address before the Literary Society
of La Grange College, did he plead the
cause of Literature and the Arts. Rarely
has such a voice been heard in the South.
Never did the cause of Letters, of Poetry,
of Truth, have a better advocate. To his
aid did he bring the wisdom and learning of
the past and the present, and philosophi-
cally and ably has he shown the sources of
a nation's happiness and glory. Throughout
his style is classic and elegant, with occa-
sional passages of rare beauty & eloquence
which sparkle like gems in the crown of
angels.

In his "Sketches of the South West"
Judge Meek exhibits the most accurate and
profound knowledge of the early history of
this section of our country; the chivalric
and thrilling expedition of De Soto, and
Bionville, which form the most romantic
portion of our country's history. Braverotti,
the historian acknowledges the assistance
he had derived from the labors of
Judge Meek in this portion of his work.
He is yet young, and has a beautiful and
pleasant field before him. Let him go on
in his high vocation, his labors will not be
unrewarded. Should he now fling his harp
upon the waters of dark oblivion, how
many gentle hearts would mourn, that its
tone of sweetest melody were no longer
borne to their ears. To use his own thought
when speaking of a kindred spirit I would
bid him God speed, in the bright path which
opens before him. And in the end, the
fingers of love and beauty shall weave
with the rags of burning light, a never with-
ering wreath to bind around the brow of
the minstrel of the South.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The steamboat New York arrived at New
Orleans on Wednesday, with dates from
Galveston and Houston of the 14th inst.

The following are from the Houston Demo-
crat, thrown some doubt on the recent news
which we extracted recently from the New
Orleans Republican. That account was
given with so many particulars that we
were disposed to credit it.

"That Extra. The glorious news
promulgated through an extra of the Tele-
graph appears to have produced quite a sen-
sation throughout the country. Unfortu-
nately, however, the whole story proves to
be a hoax. The 'joyous smiles' of Gen.
Murphy and the 'burnished arms' of Ameri-
can troops sparkling in the waters of Nue-
ces were too much for us; and we feel
confident that we ourselves came very
nigh being caught as well as others. Gen.
Murphy appears to enjoy the joke exceed-
ingly, his 'joyous smiles' have expanded in-
to a regular horse laugh."

The Democrat continues:
"From information also, which we have
received from a source which leaves no
room to doubt its correctness, relative to
the pending negotiations with Mexico, and
the very favorable despatches, recently re-
ceived by our Government, we are strong
evidences in the conviction that our present cir-
cumstances, at least, annexation is far from
being desirable."

The same paper publishes some letters
which have passed between the Texian
Charge d'Affaires in London, and Lord Ab-
erdeen, the Foreign Secretary, on the subject
of slavery. The Texian Minister speaks
of certain persons being engaged in endeavor-
ing to procure the abolition of slavery in
Texas, and who have endeavored to obtain
the co-operation of Her Majesty's Govern-
ment, and inform his Lordship that such
parties are in no manner recognized by the
Texian Government, and that the proceed-
ings are wholly unauthorized, disclaimed
and disapproved of by that Government—
to which Lord Aberdeen replies that:

"In disclaiming all intention of inter-
fering that there exists on the part of Her
Majesty's Government any disposition to in-
terfere improperly in the affairs of Texas; Mr.
Ashbel Smith is only rendering justice to
Her Majesty's Government. Nothing can
be further from their intention than thus to
interfere in the internal affairs of Texas."
But at the same time that the undersigned
makes this declaration, he believes that Mr.
Smith is fully aware of the continued anx-
iety of Her Majesty's Government to see
slavery abolished, not only in Texas, but in
all parts of the world; and it is his belief
that no small surprise to the undersigned, that
private individuals who are repressed with
the same feelings should endeavor to exert
their power to attain an object so desir-
able to the Government of Great Britain.

The following is a copy of a letter from
Washington, the seat of Government, in re-
lation to the annexation of Texas, dated
March 4, 1843.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1843.

Friend Smith—Important despatches

have just come in from the United States, and
Great Britain, and I learn from good author-
ity that all things go on favorably. There
is a good deal of curiosity, and some specu-
lation on the subject; and a rumor has ob-
tained some credence that an extra session
will be called immediately. I mention
these things because you will doubtless
hear them perhaps considerably magnified.
So far as the speculations are concerned, I
can only say that I put no confidence in
them. So far as the despatches, being
valuable, I speak confidently, because, ad-
visedly.

A meeting at Washington had nominated
Gen. Burleson for the Presidency, and the
Hon. J. M. Ward, for the Vice Presidency.
A bill has passed Congress imposing an
additional tonnage duty upon certain ves-
sels arriving at Galveston, by which the
amount paid by the steamship Neptune will
be \$750, or about \$500 more than she has
hitherto paid.

It was reported that a bill had been
passed providing for the trial of Commodore
Moore by a Court Martial.

PUBLIC LANDS.

We learn from the annual report of the
Commissioners of the General Land Office,
transmitted to Congress on the 23d ult., that
the sales of the public lands during the year
1842, according to the returns in the
office at the time of making out the report,
and to an estimate for the small fraction of
the year uncovered by official returns, amounted to 1,630,674 and produced \$2,055,035.12—being an increase upon the
proceeds of 1841 of \$347,062. Of this
quantity not more than 1,090 acres were
sold of above the minimum price of
\$1 25 per acre. This is said to be owing
to the operation of the pre-emption laws,
which favor the actual settler. Under the
old system of disposing of the public domain,
the increase of sales over 1841 would have
been much greater.

The Commissioners say that upwards of
one hundred thousand patents have been
issued from his office since the first of Janu-
ary, 1842, and transmitted to the respec-
tive local land offices for distribution. A
greater number of patents was never issued
from the Land Office before within the
same time except in 1837, when the num-
ber issued was 137,000.

The report alludes to the suspended pa-
tents for lands sold in the Mineral Point
District in Wisconsin, which must remain
suspended until the question between the
patentees and the Government is settled,
respecting the mineral properties of the
land embraced by them. The Commission-
er is extremely anxious to dispose of those
patents either by cancellation or delivery,
and to reopen the district. Without sug-
gesting any course proper to be pursued in
the premises, he urges upon Congress the
necessity of settling the matter as soon as
possible.

The general pre-emption law, it is stated
needs some amendment respecting the de-
claratory statement required to be made by
settlers. "At present," says the report,
"they are frequently made, and the lands
specifically withheld from sale for a year
from their date, when, in fact, they are
not sold upon or improved; but in the
mean time the persons making the
declaratory statement, by contrivance turn
them over to others, or, after de-positing
them of their timber, forfeit them." Two
thousand tracts of this kind have occurred
in one of the land districts alone. The re-
port proposes to prevent this disgraceful
mode of speculation by requiring persons
making declaratory statements upon lands
subject to private entry, to prove their right
of pre-emption within thirty days from the
alleged settlement. This arrangement, it
is argued, would not only prevent frauds
on the Government, but give the fair and
honorable settler an equal opportunity for
the selection of good lands.

But American.

The following anti-slavery resolutions,
drawn up by DANIEL WEBSTER in his bet-
ter days contain a fund of truth:

"Resolved, That we have regarded with
pleasure the establishment and success of
manufactures among us, and consider their
growth, when natural and spontaneous, and
not the effect of a system of levies and
protection, as an evidence of general
wealth and prosperity.

"Resolved, That high motives on such
domestic manufactures are a principle of
policy, but that such favor GREAT CAP-
ITALISTS, RATHER THAN PERSON-
AL INDUSTRY, or the OWNERS OF
SMALL CAPITALS, and therefore their
use is not to be resorted to in promoting
national industry.

"Resolved, That we are equally incompe-
tent to discover any beneficial effects on ac-
count, since the obvious consequence of
its adoption would be, that the FARMER
GIVE MORE THAN HE NOW DOES
FOR ALL HE BUYS, AND RECEIVE
LESS FOR ALL HE SELLS.

"Resolved, That the imposition of duties,
which now are enormous, and deemed by a
large portion of the people to be unequal
and unjust, is dangerous as it encourages the
practice of smuggling."

The Commercial department of the N. Y.
York Republic, Duff Green's paper, is ed-
ited by Mr. Kettell, formerly of N. Y. York
Herald. From the last number, we extract
the following:

The peculiarity of the cotton and money
market causes a great deal of anxiety in re-
lation to the probable course of cotton.
Since September the cotton has been com-
ing forward, and the amount of cotton con-
tinually swelling, has been constantly draw-
ing funds to hold it. The stock now on
hand in the whole United States is not far
from 500,000 bales, worth \$20,000,000.
This cotton is held by money borrowed
mostly in New York, on arrangements for
four months, probably the average is three
months from this date. The absorption of
this amount of money has caused the rate
to rise from 10 to 12 and 7 per cent, show-
ing that nearly all the idle capital has been

taken up, and the usual rate is again ob-
tained. At the same time, the supply of
exchanges has been so short, that some of
the Banks and houses have supplied the
market at 10 to 12 per cent on their own
credits, hoping to "buy the bills in low,"
when cotton should move forward. Now,
cotton has not gone forward so soon as ex-
pected, and the time is approaching when
remittances must be made, as well to cov-
er these credits as to pay for spring im-
portations. From this cause there will be an
additional demand for money. Now, in
this position, the safety of the present hold-
ers of cotton depends in a degree, upon the
ability to hold or keep back from market
the receipts for the next 60 days. From
the 24th of Jan. to the 1st of March, last
year, the receipts were 449,280 bales, nearly
equal to the whole stock now held. The
receipt this year, in the same time, will
probably be 360,000 bales worth \$15,440,000.
It is evident from the state of the
money market now, that much of this can-
not be held; and the holders of the present
cotton must keep it over to July and August,
or occasion a heavy fall in the article in
the months of March and April. The
ability to hold longer than the 1st of May,
will depend upon the demand of money for
business purposes, and the extent of the re-
mittances abroad. The Banks can very
easily spare \$2,000,000; but the actual
shipment of \$4,000,000 will produce a feel-
ing adverse to the holding of cotton and
compel forced sales. The probability is,
from the known disposition of speculators,
they will not sell until forced to by a string-
ent market.

We extract below a portion of Mr. Rhet's
eloquent speech on the right of petition.—
It is a speech of a very high order of merit,
and places Mr. Rhet among those states-
men who have reflected so much lustre up-
on the state of his birth.

"For six years this course of aggression
has been going on, gathering strength in the
north, and gaining boldness in the south;
and where it will end, the great Ruler of Events
alone can tell. But in this state of things,
I cannot imitate the example of those who
have dealt so elaborately in professions of
attachment to the Union. My sincerity
and truthfulness might both justly be sus-
pected; for it is not the nature of insult and
oppression to produce attachment and ad-
miration. The south speak not. Her peo-
ple are mute at these transactions; but they
are not indifferent. The agitators at the
north against her institutions by their peo-
ple and state legislatures gathering in
strength, and increasing in boldness, set-
ting aside the Constitution, and endanger-
ing the Union itself—is awakening a cor-
respondent spirit in the south, of defiance
and discontent. Sir, I do not think that
gentlemen have truly expressed their opinions
in all they have said, of the attachment of
the people of the north to the Union. I
may doubt the correctness of their igno-
rance, but I do not doubt their sincerity. It
would be trifling with the subject on our
part—it would be inconsistent with that
frankness which should characterize the
relations of members on this floor, if I did
not declare, that in consequence of the
proceedings of fanatics in and out of Congress,
there is in the south, a deep and growing
disaffection to the Union. Instead of en-
joying equal rights in this confederacy, they
see the taxing power of the Government
wielded for the aggrandizement of the re-
fractory and protection and sympathy between
the members of the Union, they see their
institutions wantonly assailed, their peace
endangered, and their personal, social, and
political characteristics assailed, belied, and
denounced. And these evils of their con-
dition, have increased, is increasing, and I
fear, are destined to go on. Events are
in the hands of time; but our course of duty
is under the control of all. The south will
remain as she has always been, on the de-
fensive—inspiring, violating the rights of
no portion of the Union; but ever prepared
to maintain her own. Her destiny is in her
own hands—above the control, if true to
herself, of men here, or states elsewhere.
She must not look to the power or sympathy
of others for support or aid.—Self-protection
will be her only protection; and strong in
her own resources, she has but to extend
them, with energy, and courage, and in this
Union, or out of the Union she can and will
be free."

THE BRITISH ENVOY.
The Hon. Mr. Packenham arrived at
New York on the 13th in the ship of War
Vestal. He is to proceed to Washington
and take the place of Mr. Fox, who goes out-
rigger to Mexico. The principal object
of the mission of Mr. Packenham is to
open negotiations for the settlement of the
Oregon question.

The following paragraph on the subject
we copy from the New York Republic.
The equivalent to related at, is free trade,
—an equivalent for which he would be wil-
ling almost to sacrifice Oregon.—Mo. Tribune.

England and the United States.—We hail
the arrival of Mr. Packenham, with an
authority to negotiate a treaty for the adjust-
ment of the Oregon boundary, as an earnest
that the British Government desire to pre-
serve peace with us.—The fact that he has
been transferred to negotiations to Wash-
ington is, we hope, an evidence of their
willingness to make all reasonable conces-
sions. Those charged with the negotia-
tion on our part, will, we trust, meet the
overtures of England in the same spirit.
The difficulty will be, that England may
insist on an equivalent for an abandonment
of her claim; and the question, where the
price of two great nations is involved, may
be in determining what that equivalent shall
be. The natural position of Oregon, and
the dangers of collision between settlements
situated on the border, seem to render it ex-
pedient that the U. S. States should extinguish
the entire claim, and we are gratified to
believe that we have it in our power to of-
fer an equivalent, which it will be for the
interest of England to accept, and tend to
promote good will and kind feeling between
the two countries without prejudice to us.

We trust that this equivalent will be ten-
dered, and that it will be accepted.

The beautiful and romantic village of
Portland, Maine, is just now the scene of a
tremendous excitement on the subject of
Millerism, which is almost too monstrous
for belief. The Bulletin thus speaks of the
proceeding there:

Some of the masterspirits in Boston, El-
der Hawley among others, seem inclined
to put off the grand explosion for seventy
years (!) but such dilatory measures will
not do for the devotees who observe their
orgies at the Bethoven Hall, in this city.

We understand that they have lately im-
ported from the City of Notions, as their
Briar de Bois Guilbert, an ebony specimen
of the genus homo—a real southern sambo,
who, like the knights and squires of old, can
neither read, write or cipher; but for all
this he has a powerful influence on the
rank and file, can work them up into a per-
fect fury, or allay their passions, at his will
a fit leader for the grand enterprise of the
Millennium.

The great forte of this deluded enthusiast
lies in reciting the wonders which he has
seen in two visions, while in a trance—and
which are considered by the credulous as
the revelations of the Ruler of the Universe.
There is a stretch in the present fanaticism
which out Herods all their former efforts.

The gist of the first vision which the black
details, and which the wondering brethren
receive with open mouths, is this:

While in Boston, (we believe it was in
Boston,) he fell into a trance, wherein his
soul was absent from his body twelve
hours! During this trance, an angelic con-
ductor took him up through two seas of
glass. The surface of the second sea was
"level as a floor" as far as the eye could
reach, and was covered with innumerable
of beings with gold and silver wings.
God was there in the shape of a vast moun-
tain, and Christ was an exceedingly tall
angel. Ever and anon a voice came
from the mountain, when the whole host
bowed down; and when they bowed down,
he could see the world on fire through the
seas of glass! His shining attendant in-
formed him that the time was almost come
for the consummation of all things!

In his second vision he was conducted to
a bar of fire, (perhaps this was an allegori-
cal allusion to a rum shop.) He was taken
over this bar, with many others for an im-
mense host, among whom were church
members, even full church, &c. &c. and
far below, he could see them suffering in
torment!

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.—The
abolitionists of Ohio held a State conven-
tion at Columbus on the 6th and 7th inst.
The Statesman says it was numerous and
respectably attended.

The resolutions nominating James G.
Birney of Michigan, for President, Thomas
Morris of Ohio, for Vice President,
and Leicester King for Governor, "were a-
dopted unanimously, and with three rounds
of applause."

A full ticket of presidential electors was
nominated by the convention. In the
convention denounced the democrats with
much bitterness, as having taken a bold
and mainly ground against the schemes of
the abolitionists, while the Clay whigs were
scattered for their doubling-dealing. During
this scene "the Clay whigs present looked
white as death on a pale horse."

This convention may be regarded as a
movement of importance. It is now proba-
ble that the abolitionists will vote their
whole ticket in Ohio. If so, this diversion
of a large body of electors who voted for
Harrison in 1840, will give but a faint hope
for Mr. Clay in that State. There are
from ten to twelve thousand voting aboli-
tionists in Ohio, and it is manifest that they
hold the balance of power in a closely con-
tested election.

KANAWHA SALINES.

We find the following in the last Kana-
wha republican:

"We have said before that the subterra-
nean wonders of the upper Kanawha valley
were not half explored, and every day
proves that there are not only mysteries
but treasures of wealth, of which the
preceding generation had no conception. When
a year or so ago, Mr. Tompkins turned the
gas forced up water under the kettles to
aid in converting the brine into salt, thereby
saving one half of the fuel, it was thought
to be a vast stride in march of improvement
and discovery; but now Messrs. Warth and
English, at their new furnace, have actual-
ly obtained the frisman's desideratum in
the proposed purchase of two stoves—they
save all the fuel. The gas has sufficient
power to force a column of water, three in-
ches in diameter, from the depth of a thou-
sand feet to the height of about fifty feet
above the surface of the earth. It is then
turned under the furnace, ignited, and boils
the water till it is brought to the state for
crystallization, and then conveyed to the cis-
terns for evaporation, generates the steam
that passed through the cisterns, and pro-
duces the heat that carries on the process of
evaporation. Thus 350 bushels of salt of
the first quality are made per day,
without one particle of other fuel than the
gas. At these works but one cistern is yet
erected, and they are able to use only one
half of the water that is forced up; another
is in progress of erection; when completed,
all the water will be used; and 70 or 80
barrels of salt manufactured daily, without
coal, wood, or the rays of the sun."

BRITISH ENVOY.

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New York on the 13th in the ship of War
Vestal. He is to proceed to Washington
and take the place of Mr. Fox, who goes out-
rigger to Mexico. The principal object
of the mission of Mr. Packenham is to
open negotiations for the settlement of the
Oregon question.

The following paragraph on the subject
we copy from the New York Republic.
The equivalent to related at, is free trade,
—an equivalent for which he would be wil-
ling almost to sacrifice Oregon.—Mo. Tribune.

limitation of his villany was the disclosure
of the seduction of his servant, an orphan,
whom he had procured by indenture from
the Orphan Asylum. His wife—for he is
a married man—was so distressed that he
was obliged to call in medical aid, and he
informed the physician that "she was over-
come with great enjoyment of religious feel-
ings!"

But this affair, bad as it is, may be term-
ed almost venial in comparison of the hor-
rible atrocities with which he is charged.
The victim in this instance was of an age
capable of judging between right and wrong,
and could comprehend the enormity of the
offence she committed. But, if the allega-
tion in the Brooklyn papers are correct, this
incurable fiend has been guilty of the most
revolting conduct toward the female chil-
dren who frequented his school, and it is
said that many parents are almost heart
broken at the horrors inflicted on their little
daughters.

Judd has absconded, and it is said, has
gone to New Brunswick (N. Y.). Thanks
to the press, he cannot go to any city, town or
village in the Union to which the certificate
of his infamy will not follow him. We
call upon the press every where to set its
brand upon him, that where ever he so-
journs he may be avoided with as much hor-
ror as if he bore the mark of Cain. The
Brooklyn papers should publish a minute
description of his person, so that he may be
readily recognized.

OUTRAGE BY A BRITISH VESSEL.
OF WAIL.

The brig John M. Clayton Captain Moore,
which arrived at New Orleans last Friday,
from Barbadoes reports that she was chased
and fired into three times by a British war
schooner, on the 1st inst., and afterward
boarded and searched. A detailed account
of this outrage as stated on the log-book of
the Clayton, is published in the N. O. Bul-
letin as follows.—Mo. Advertiser.

On the passage from Barbadoes to New
Orleans on the 1st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.,
in lat. 13. 30. lon. 61, it blowing a good
breeze at the time, and having all sail set,
by the wind, a British Man-of-war schooner
sailed to the Hornet, hoisted in sight, and
fired a gun for us to come to. We immedi-
ately hoisted the American ensign and kept
on our course. She then fired a second
gun, and the shot fell short, which we paid
no notice to. A third shot was fired, which
passed our stern—the fourth passed be-
hind our bow, and the ensign still flying
at the gaff, and the schooner came alongside,
and lowered a boat, in which was an officer
and five men, who came on board and over-
hauled our papers and manifest, and also
the hold of the vessel. We were then per-
mitted to proceed on our voyage, the officer
stating as he was leaving, that he came high
firing into the brig.

ODDITIES OF GREAT MEN.—The greatest
men are often affected with the most trivial
circumstances, which have no apparent
connection with the effects they produce.
A gentleman of considerable celebrity al-
ways feels secure against the cramp when
he places his shoes, on his going to bed, so
that the right shoe is on the left of the left
shoe, and the toe of the right next to the
heel of the left. Dr. Johnson always, on
going up Bolt Court, put one foot on each
stone of the pavement; if he failed, he felt
certain that the day would be unlucky.—
Bulfinch, the celebrated naturalist, never
wrote but in full dress. Dr. Routh, of
Oxford, studied in full canonicals. An
eminent living writer can never compose
with his slippers on. A celebrated pre-
acher of the last century could not make a ser-
mon with his gaiters on. A great German
critic wrote his commentaries on Sophocles,
with a pot of porter by his side. Sophie-
ge lectured at the age of seventy-two, in
Latin, with a snuff-box contently in his
hands.—N. Y. Bulletin.

FROM THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

CABBAGE HEADS FROM STUMPS.
Friend Cole.—I do not know all what
your Boston gardeners are up to, but I do
know, that if cabbage stumps of any vari-
ety are set out in the spring in good order
that one, two, or three, or even four good
sound heads will grow on them—and this
they will do year after year, until they die
by accident.

They are managed in the following man-
ner: When the upper, narrow leaved ones,
which would bear seed, are carefully rub-
bed off, and likewise all the lower round
leaved ones, which will form heads except
the number the strength of the stump and
soil are capable of bringing to perfection.

At our cattle show last week, Mr. John
Drew presented several such stumps, with
one to four heads of Dutch cabbage on each,
which have borne for three years. He sets
them out in earth in the cellar in autumn,
cuts off the heads when required for use,
and places them pretty thick in the garden
in the spring. The labor is trifling, and
worm gives no trouble and the crop are
abundant.

JAMES BATES.

We mentioned a few days ago that a com-

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834;

J. JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South-west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west; except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter section twenty-two, north west quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and fifteen, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, and eleven, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen, in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in townships two, section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

EDUCATION.

"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy."

A few miles south of Jacksonville, Brant County Ala.

will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to \$6 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.

First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$6 00

2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy. \$10 00

3d. The higher Branches of Mathematics and the Languages. \$18 00

music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00

Use of Instruments. \$4 00

Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

JAMES M. BURT.

Jan. 3, 1843.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE,

PRINCETON, KENTUCKY.

This Institution has just commenced its thirty-fourth Session with promising prospects. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty:

Rev. RICHARD BEARD, D. D. President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Belles-Lettres.

Rev. F. C. USHER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. J. G. BIDDLE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Princeton is a healthy and pleasant Village. The College is situated one mile from town. The water is excellent and unfailing. Boarding can be had in town or in the immediate vicinity of the College, at \$1.50 per week, including washing. Students are expected to room in the College building.

The price of Tuition in the College proper is \$20 per session of five months. In the preparatory department from 8 to 15 dollars, according to the grade of studies. It is the intention of the Trustees to procure other Professors and a competent preparatory teacher as soon as the necessities of the Institution require it.

The Faculty pledge themselves to make the course of instruction extensive and thorough. The government of the Institution will be strict but parental. Every necessary attention will be rendered to secure the health and comfort of pupils.

Princeton, Ky. Oct. 1845.

William B. Martin

AND

R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 843.—1f.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 15th day, of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 18, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ———— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.

L. D. JONES.

Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6f.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE take this method to inform the Planters and others interested in the Storage of Cotton,

that the WARE HOUSE we had built on Col. Griffin's wharf is above high water mark from any freshet since the foundation of this city, and the late freshet was not near any Cotton in our House or care.

We consider it Fire-proof as well as Water-proof, being unconnected with the buildings of the city—the whole city might burn up and the cotton in our Store would be safe. No Drayage in Shipping from our Ware-House, and but little Wharfage to those that do business with us. If close attention and exertions to give satisfaction will be of any avail to those that patronize us, we pledge ourselves to advance as far as possible their interests.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on all Cotton in Store, or that is shipped to our friends in Mobile or New Orleans.

TOTTY & BEALL.

Wetumpka, Jan. 26th, 1844.—4f.

BOOK-BINDERY,

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business,—and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible.—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.

Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor News-papers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1843.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the Judge of Orphans' court of Randolph county, Ala. on the estate of James Smith, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are also required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

HENRY W. ARMSTRONG,

Jan. 31, 1844. Adm.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock & Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY.

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

A. J. Walker and Wm. H. Estill, commissioners appointed to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Hollingsworth, dec'd having made their report and the administrators of said estate having reported themselves ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 5th day of April next, at which time the assets will be apporportioned among the several creditors and the estate finally settled.

(True copy.)

M. M. HOSUTON, Cl'k.

Feb. 21, 1844.

HORSE BILLS,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED.

On fine paper and a beautiful Plate, and AT THIS OFFICE.

Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains known and designated as lot No. 3, belonging to ———— Bedwell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and designated as the south half of lot No. 4, belonging to ———— Shrader, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and designated as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section thirty-five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the south half of section thirty-four, township 14, range 7, containing 320 acres, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land is appraised at two thousand dollars; tax eight dollars.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land, in township fourteen, range 6, adjoining the land of ———— Mullins, owned by J. T. Bradford, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by Driver and Bartley, adjoining the land of Mullins and Whisenant, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to ———— Shuffield, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The land is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to H. Littlefield, lying on Coosa river near Ten Islands, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by D. Kimbrell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

L. D. JONES,

Tax Collector, Benton County.

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 10.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1844.

Whole No. 374.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.
At \$3 00 in advance, or \$4 00 at the end of the year.
No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.
A failure to give notice at the end of the year of wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 10 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted two squares; over 24 a three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All persons advertising and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
No work and advertising must be paid for in advance, and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance.
For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR ON BUSINESS.

THE MOTHERLESS.
The following is one of the most touching beautiful things we have ever read. The whole scene is one of exquisite tenderness, and its beauty lies in its entire truthfulness. There is no attempt to make a grief—what is written, is written because it was felt—because the heart was full, and was relieved by utterance. It is real, not invented. None can doubt this in the language of a husband and a father, with a spirit stricken by the loss of one fondly loved as a wife, and as the mother of his precious ones. How full of nature is the third verse! how like what we would look for—and how beautiful the fourth.—Lynchburg Virginian.

You're weary, precious ones! your eyes
Are wandering far and wide;
Think ye of her, who knew so well
Your tender thoughts to guide;
Who could to Wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim?
Ah! never from your hearts erase
That blessed mother's name!

'Tis time to say your evening hymn,
My youngest infant dovel—
Come press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn the lay of love;
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,
My prayer be for you all;
Cling as you used to cling to her,
Who sings the angels' song.

Begin, sweet birds! the accented strain,
Come, warble loud and clear;
Alas! alas! you're weeping all,
You're sobbing in my ear!
Good night—Go say the prayer she taught
Beside your little bed,
The lips that used to bless you there
Are silent with the dead!

A father's hand your course may guide,
Amid the thorns of life;
His care protect those shrinking plants,
That dread the streams of strife;
But who upon your infant hearts
Shall like the mother write?
Who touch the strings that rule the soul?
Dear, smitten flock!—Good night.

I LOVE THE MAN.
When wealth and friends are flown,
Who peace and love, those heavenly guests,
Securely makes his own;
Who never looks to earth for bliss,
What treasures in the skies;
To whom keen sorrow's dark abyss
Brings no depressive sighs.

I love a man who kindly bears
The naughty tyrants frown;
Alone to friend and foe he wears
The look of calm renown.
The proud contempt, the graceless slight,
Do not affect his soul;
He's firmer in the truth and right
As passion's billows roll.

I love the man who freely gives,
As Heaven has blest his store,
Who shares the gifts that he receives
With those who need them more;
Whose melting heart with pity moves
O'er sorrow and distress,
Of all his friends, who mostly loves,
The poor—the fatherless.

I love the man who soars to be
To name, or set, a slave—
Whose soul, like the sunshine, free
Free as the ocean wave,
Who when he sees oppression—wrong—
Speaks out in thunder tones—
Who feels with truth that he is strong
To grapple even with thrones.

I love the man who shuns to do
An action mean or low—
Who will a noble cause pursue
To stranger, friend, or foe;
Who seeks for justice, not for gain,
Is merciful and kind—
Who never will give a needless pain,
In body or in mind.

"CONDITION AND FATE OF ENGLAND."
There is a nation whose banner is unfurled in every sunbeam that flashes from the heavens—whose vessels whiten every sea—whose gigantic step has pressed the sands of every ocean—whose cannon look into every port—and whose name strikes terror to the hearts of one hundred and fifty millions of people. This nation exists on an island not larger than New York—but there she has concentrated all that is fearful in war or beautiful in peace—all that is splendid in art or magnificent in intellect, and before her dicta bows down the world of mind with a servility as soul crushing and absolute as ever degraded an oriental devotee before the sacrificial altar. This nation has thrown her colossal shadow from the burning plains of India to the forest of Nova Scotia; Asia, Africa Europe and America, have trembled beneath her tread, and her thunders have shook the world. Her regular income would build cities—her navy, if four miles apart, would reach from Liverpool to New York—the price paid for her noblemen's luxuries would relieve the hunger of two millions of people, and the salary received by her clergy would in a few years, put the Bible into the hands of every being alive.

Such is her power! How has she gained it? Let the millions speak who are crying for bread in her domains! Let the thousands upon thousands answer, whose voices have been subdued—whose children have been enslaved, & whose governments have been subverted to swell a power already unwieldy from gluttony—bory with age, and bloody with crime.

No means has this nation spared to render herself the tyrant of the universe. Unfurling the banners of Christianity, she has, in their shadow, committed deeds which are crying to heaven for vengeance. Holding up the cross, and pretending to follow the precepts of the meek and lowly Christ, she has bidden an army of priests on the blood and tears of millions.

Preaching liberty she has bound myriads in chains, which, but a short time since, could defy the very earthquake; and saw a privileged class rotting over the heads of her subjects.

Boasting of morality, she has smiled on crimes which have rendered whole countries black accidenas of woe, despair and ruin.

Thus sits that nation—her nobles protected by a system of oppression which time has erected, and her throne guarded by swords, whose concentrated flashes would throw a dimness on noon day. Already has the red cross

braved a thousand years
"The battle an, the breeze"
and the Queen, and the nobles, and capitalists, and the clergy, and the army, suppose the reign of this nation to be eternal. Are they correct? If so, crime and lust and despotism are the deities of this world, and we might as well bow at once, before their disgusting alters, and shout praises in their bloodstained temples.

But their reign must come to an end.—Vice bears the seeds of death in its own bosom—the very fires which produced the volcano, exhaust it, and a mountain of harmless ashes are seen where a flame darted forth to destroy all which man should love and angels admire. This is the law of the universe—without it the Deity would be a nullity.

Then can England exist? Can her power much longer cause the earth to tremble? Can her nobles still grind down the fire-heads of the people? Can the clergy still use the shield of Christianity for the perpetration of enormities which would make a pagan blush? Can this horrible wailing—these seas of blood—these sights of horror—these writhings of the giant of humanity—these sins, over which seraphs weep and demons exult—can all this still blacken and disgrace the universe? If so then may we no longer look into the pages of history for instruction. The whole order of human affairs is reversed and a new command has been promulgated from the great Lawgiver.

But it is not so! Individual and national crime must still be punished, and that speedily. England has entered and passed her perihelion—the ship is approaching the breakers. Her national debt presses upon her—her domains must fall, to pieces from their extent and weight—she has not built the moral arch according to the eternal laws of moral architecture. Her masses are rising—her church is tottering—her throne cannot stand without its ancient supporters. Let any one look at the statistics of the Empire, and he will be convinced of these facts.

In speaking of the uprising of the masses, Mr. Lester has well quoted Wallace's lines:
"A stern deep voice comes rushing down,
Like the voice of God with a war to the Crown!"

The fate of the British empire is sealed. God will not permit her much longer to exist, a living blasphemy on his name. We would recommend those who wish to inform themselves of the real state of England to read Mr. Lester's new work published in splendid style by the Langley's.

At Vienna, in Austria, the department is very curiously organized. There are watchmen stationed on St. Stephen's tower, night and day, at an elevation of four hundred feet above the city. The watchmen

have maps and books at hand, with powerful telescopes. As soon as a fire takes place they examine the spot with their glasses, and are able to distinguish the very house which is burning. They then look at their books and learn where it is. They write the owner's name and the place where the fire is on a piece of paper, fasten it round a bullet, and throw it down a tube to a person stationed below. The information is then made known to all whom it concerns, and no time is lost by the firemen in reaching the place of conflagration.

Written for "The Spartan,"
FANNY WILMOT.
OR, THE MAIDEN OF THE WHITE COTTAGE.

"Although I had been sent to bless
The weary paths of earth,
And teach the flowers that loveliness,
Which with herself had birth."

Towards the close of a sultry summer's day, a solitary traveller, weary and way-worn, with a fatiguing ride of many miles, coming to a point where the road forked, being a stranger to the country, and not knowing whither to direct his way to attain some place of stoppage, determined to trust to the sagacity of his horse; giving it the rein, therefore, the animal steadily pursued the path that lay before it; scarce a mile had been traversed, when the traveller was agreeably surprised by the appearance of a beautiful cottage, over the white porch of which the rose and jessamine were blending their sweets, and all around breathing an air of comfort and civilization, that was indeed refreshing to the eye. Arriving at the little wicket, he stepped and gazed, enchanted on the scene, over which the mellow rays of twilight were casting a soft and hallowed light; whilst thus engaged, his ears caught the strain of a sweet and flute-like female voice, pouring forth a vespere hymn of praise to her Creator; aroused by this from the reverie into which he had fallen, he immediately dismounted, and entering the parlour, tastefully laid out in front of the cottage, he made his way to the porch, where he knocked loudly, when a young girl with the rose of sixteen summers blooming on a cheek rich loveliness of expression, appeared, and returning the salute of the stranger with an ease of grace and dignity demanded in a low, soft tone, what he required? He respectfully announced that he had lost his way, and the country being unfamiliar to him, begged that she would allow him a night's lodging; to this she readily assented, ushering him into a readily furnished parlor, redolent with the sweets of the garden; here she left him to appreciate her family of the new comer. His eyes followed her retreating form as she glided from his view, and for a time it seemed to him that he was on some enchanted spot, and the being he had just seen was one of the bright Genii of the place. Nor was the maiden less struck with the appearance of the stranger; his slight, graceful figure, and finely moulded features, that were illumined by the light from his deep-set dark eyes inspired her with an emotion she had never before experienced.

We pass over the many hospitalities extended to the stranger, and introduce to our readers the family group assembled on the porch that night; that social meal in the country, supper, being over. There sat the Father, of whose lofty polished brow the silvery locks were falling, imparting an air of dignity and reverence to a countenance that still bore (despite the hoary head) vivid traces of the fire and vigor of youth beside him was the lovely maiden, (whom the stranger first saw,) surrounded by the younger members, to whom she had for several years supplied the place of their fond mother, who was quietly reposing in her last sleep, beneath the shade of some of the beautiful trees that adorned this peaceful rural retreat. The stranger, in the midst of this delightful circle, enjoying the intellectual converse of the father, and listening to the rich tone of his daughter's voice, accompanied by the wild and plaintive notes of accordion, forgot the fatigues of the day, and courted not until late hour the repose he so much needed.

Whilst conversing with the father, he learnt that his name was Wilmot, & that he had been originally a lawyer of wealth and distinction in the city of R.—in Virginia; a city that was endeared to the stranger by many ties, as being the place of his nativity, and which he had lately left, bearing with him the blessings and prayers of a devoted mother and kind sisters. It was, therefore, with unfeigned gratification that he found himself with one to whom the land of his birth was so familiar; and he felt a curiosity to know what train of fortuitous circumstances could have caused a family so refined and attractive to tear themselves from the pleasures of polished life, and settle in this state of comparative exile. Mr. Wilmot was equally pleased that he was entertaining one from a city, the recollections of which were hallowed by the sensations of happiness experienced by him during his abode there, as it was also the home of his childhood. A mutual cordially sprung up between them, and questions before unthought of were put to each other leading to answers of much interest.

After many inquiries from both, Mr. Wilmot at length said: "Is Mr. Henry Langdon yet living?"

A crimson flush suffused the cheek of the stranger, and with much emotion he replied:

"No sir, he has been dead two years; I am the sole male scion of his household, and bear his name, the purity of which I trust may never be tarnished."

An exclamation of surprise burst from the lips of Mr. Wilmot, grasping the hands of the young man, he said, with much warmth: "Welcome, aye, more than welcome to the home of Walker Wilmot is the son of his highly esteemed friend, Harry Langdon!"

"Are you indeed," hastily, said Langdon, "the Mr. Wilmot of whom I have heard my father so frequently speak—whose absence he so much regretted, and upon whose knee I have a faint recollection of being knelt when a boy about four years old?"

"I am, indeed, the same," replied Mr. Wilmot, and never should have recognized in you my little pet, Henry. Time has effected many sad changes; the memory of your father has been cherished by me with sentiments of the highest esteem; he was my earliest friend, and I consider it providential that one of his household has been so unexpectedly guided to my retreat! Let me insist, therefore, that instead of one night's lodging, I be allowed the gratifying privilege of regarding you as an inmate of my little cottage until you see fit to return to your mother's roof?"

"I feel much indebted to you," responded Langdon, for your kindness, and gladly embrace your offer, as I cannot but wish to prolong a stay that has already become so interesting, thereby availing myself of a friendship that has been renewed under circumstances so unforeseen!"

"As it is now getting quite late," resumed Mr. Wilmot, "let me beg that you will seek your couch for repose, as you must need it; in the morning, if it be agreeable to you, I will give you a slight sketch of my past life. Good night, remember you are in the house of your father's friend."

Langdon that night sought his couch with emotions that were indescribable. To him the scenes through which he had just gone seemed as the vision of a bright and happy dream; scarce could he realize them; not for many hours did sleep visit his eyelids, and even then the same events passed in vivid review before him, so deep an impression had they made upon him. When he awoke, the sun was shining brightly through his curtained window; he hastily arose, and equipping himself for the morning, descended to the parlor, where the family were awaiting him with many friendly smiles; but none were so charming as the one that beamed from the face of the lovely maiden that first welcomed him to the cottage, whom we shall designate by the name of Fanny.

After partaking of a refreshing dejeuner, Langdon accompanied Mr. Wilmot in a walk through the woods; on arriving at a beautiful pine grove, short distance from the cottage, Mr. Wilmot led him to a neat, white paling enclosure, in the midst of the grove, and pointing to a slab that rested over a grave within—

"There, said he," whilst the tears bedewed his cheek, "upon the remains of one who was dearer to me than life, my sainted wife has been sleeping there for four years. I daily visit this spot, and mingle my prayers with the breeze that wafts through these pines a requiem over her departed spirit! Here will I fulfil my promise of the past night to you."

Having thus said, Mr. Wilmot and Langdon reclined beneath the shade of the pines, and the former commenced in a low and suppressed voice the following detail—

"Being deprived of the tender care and watchfulness of a devoted mother, when I most needed it, I became the spoiled child of a fond and doating father. Relief of his brightest earthly hope, he sought relief from the gloom that overshadowed him in the lively and innocent prattle of a boy, the sole pledge of his undying love, for one whose sainted spirit, he trusted, was watching over him from its abode of bliss. In rearing me, my father forgot that he was preparing me for future misery or happiness, and instead of restraining the violent passions that were daily breaking forth from the recesses of my sinful heart, he vainly thought that an unlimited indulgence in every whim and caprice would be the only means of securing my comfort; and so ardently attached was he to me, that he could not bear to have an inclination of mine thwarted, however wayward it might be. As you may suppose, I grew up a wild and an ungovernable youth; and when I became a student in one of our colleges, it was with the greatest difficulty that I pursued my studies, for I who had so long been accustomed to wield the sceptre of almost despotic authority, could ill brook the idea of yielding to any one else; but as I had always a thirst for knowledge, I determined to attain it at all hazards. I therefore succeeded in going through a collegiate course, at the close of which I returned, with a heart bounding with freedom and gladness, to my parental roof, where I was met with the open arms of love by my kind father."

"It being necessary that I should now settle upon some plan for the future, I selected the profession of the law; after going through the initiatory process, and being installed in a thriving and comfortable co-partnership, I was, one day, summoned to my office to attend the death bed of my beloved father. I arrived just as he breathed his last. He was hurried from life to eternity by fatal apoplexy. Death,

with all its horrors, for the first time burst upon my view. I was agitated; I could scarce realize that one whom I had left but a few hours previous in life and health, was now stretched before me, a corpse. I threw myself upon the lifeless form of my father, and gave vent to an inconceivable burst of anguish. I was forcibly taken from the body; I became wrought to a pitch of frenzy; I attempted suicide, but an all-wise Being was guarding me; and I was prevented from committing the awful deed!

When several days had rolled by, I awoke as it were from a dream, and became fully sensible of the dreadful loss I had sustained. I then felt as though I were a poor, isolated being, alone in this cold and cheerless world. I began to question the justice of Him, who had torn from me my dearest earthly friend—but reason came to my aid, and I shuddered when I thought of my rebellion. 'Low, miserable worm that I am,' said I. 'Might not the same hand strike me down at this moment, and where would I open my eyes, conscience answered, 'In a fearful eternity!'

I was appalled, and for the first time, since at my sainted mother's knees I breathed my infantile prayers, my now unhalloved lips dared to implore forgiveness for my past course, sin and wickedness. My unworthy, imperfect ejaculations were heard at the Throne of Grace, and from that moment I became an altered man.—I abandoned my evil habits, applied myself steadily to business, and gained the esteem of all who knew me.

"My Heavenly Father had indeed sent upon me a heavy stroke, but it proved a blessing in disguise. In the gentleman with whom I was connected in business, I found a sincere and faithful friend. He was the father of an interesting family, and it was in their society that many a gloomy thought was dispelled. His eldest daughter was a being too pure for earth—to me she attained perfection, both in mental and personal qualities; in her spiritual and intellectual converse every sorrow of mine was subdued, and she entwined herself with the strongest ties of love around my heart—

"She was a form of life and light,
That seen, became a part of light,
And rose, where I turned mine eyes,
The morning star of memory."

In this quotation you have an exact representation of her personal beauties; to do justice to her many virtues and excellencies, is a task to which I am inadequate. My affections were warmly reciprocated by her, and with the consent and blessing of her worthy parents, we were united, a twelvemonth after the death of my father. I took her to my home, which I had never forsaken; and when I beheld the beautiful Grace Sanford presiding over my household cares, my heart leaped again for joy. For several years our lives flowed on in one harmonious current of love; but I began to perceive that Grace's health was gradually declining, and I feared that her duties were too many and too exciting for her in the city. I resolved, therefore, to seek retirement. For this purpose, I wound up my business, and after travelling about for a short time, I settled in this sequestered, but romantic spot. It was with deep regret that we parted from our friends, but with no one did I experience it so sensibly as when bidding your estimable Father adieu; he had been my schoolmate, classmate, and the sympathizer of all my sorrows. In our retreat I saw the health of my Grace, as I thought, daily improving, and I looked forward to a life of long and uninterrupted happiness with her. But vain is the hope of man! four years ago I was called upon to stand at her death bed, and resign her spirit to the God that gave it her last moments were replete with consolation; her soul winged its flight whilst she was invoking blessings upon my head and her children's! That was an hour of sorrows to me; I did not rebel, but bowed my head in meek submission.—I do not murmur now, but never, never can that sainted form be erased from my memory!"

Here Mr. Wilmot's tears flowed fast, preventing him from proceeding, but commanding himself, he said: "My dear daughter, Fanny has supplied her mother's place to her younger sister's; to me she has been a great solace, without her I must have sunk. The pious instructions of her mother with her has taken deep root; and when gazing on her sweet countenance I fancy I behold her sainted mother, so like she to her; she is indeed a gem that I cannot too highly value.—Now, my dear young friend, you perceive that I have been a man of sorrows; do you wonder that my head is whitened with age, as of deep-seated grief? May you never realize the pain that I have; though you have been deprived of a father, at an age when I was, you have a mother still. Listen well and treasure up all of her good counsel, for you cannot estimate too highly the instructions of a pious mother; though the good seed may not appear for years; it will at length take root, spring up, and bear fruit a hundred fold."

Many weeks sped by after this conversation and still found Langdon as inmate of the White Cottage; each day brought to him an increase of happiness, and every hour unfolded to him some new beauty in the mind or person of Fanny. When listening to the accents of her soft voice, either in the song or in converse, he felt his heart vibrating in unison with every sentiment that she breathed; assuring him that his fate was too closely linked with hers ever to admit of separation; nor could he believe but that the timid, though expressive

glance, that was so frequently directed toward him, and the bright, approving smile that was awakened whenever he spoke, were return of a love he so fondly cherished. He was not deceived—for Fanny's warm and ardent affections could not but be enlisted in favor of one so gifted and interesting as Langdon; his presence had inspired her with a feeling she had never before experienced; her pure bosom had never beat but with the emotions of love as a daughter and sister. It was now glowing with all the intensity of a first love; she revelled in an ideal world, an in connexion with her idol of her dreams, awake or sleeping; the cup of bliss was overflowing.—She could not conceal her emotions, and frequently was she playfully rallied by her father upon the subject, but nought of the kind escaped Mr. Wilmot's lips until he perceived the growing attachment of Langdon to his daughter; for he knew that the feelings of the heart are too delicate to be trifled with, and would not, therefore, notice nor encourage the interest his daughter had conceived until he was satisfied it was reciprocal with Langdon. He was gratified with the discovery, for Langdon had developed many noble traits of character; and his gallant bearing forcibly recalled the image of his early friend, Langdon's father, when at a like age.

The time now rapidly approached when it behoved Langdon to return to the domicile of his mother, but he determined to obtain the sacred pledge of Fanny's heart and hand before his departure. The morning, therefore, before he left, Fanny and himself being alone in the little parlor into which he was introduced the evening of his arrival, while Fanny busily plied her needle he poured forth in accents of the deepest tenderness, his love; whilst awaiting her reply, he fondly took the little hand that had ceased its industrious motion, when she listened to his fervid expressions, and in the beaming countenance, the soul-lit liquid eyes melting into tears, expressive symbol of women's love, he read his happy fate. He pressed the hand that he held to his lips, and covering it with kisses, exclaimed with delight:

"Fanny, say that my love is returned!" Turning to him with smiles glittering through her tears, she tenderly replied: "It is, indeed!"

At this moment Mr. Wilmot entered, and perceiving the embarrassment of the parties, particularly of Fanny, upon whose countenance the traces of tears were still visible, he took his seat by her, and in a mild and soothing tone asked, "Why does my Fanny weep?"

This affectionate appeal drew forth a fresh gush of tears, and burying her head in her father's bosom, Fanny sobbed with unutterable emotion.

Mr. Wilmot, embracing his daughter, kindly said, "I think I know it all." Turning to Langdon, who sat a silent spectator of the scene, he added—

"My young friend, I have not been an unconcerned observer of the interest that has sprung up between yourself and my daughter; I have watched its growth with much anxiety and gratification, for I felt that in surrendering my child to you, it would be to one who would leave no effort untried to promote his happiness." Taking his daughter by the hand, he led her to Langdon, who immediately rose, and placing her hand on his, he said—

"With this hope I freely bequeath you my child; do not lightly regard the boon. It is an act of great self-denial to me to relinquish her, as she is my dearest earthly stay and comfort; but I trust I shall be no more, in you may she find a faithful friend and protector. May God bless you both and prosper you in all your ways, is a father's prayer."

Mr. Wilmot rushed from the apartment to indulge in private the outpourings of an overflowing heart. It was a hard struggle for him to give up that daughter, who had been to him so kind and dutiful—the source of his woes; but he felt that it was for her happiness, and he hesitated not. The next day Langdon took an affectionate leave of all at the cottage.

"Farewell, remember that my doors are always open to receive you at any moment," were the parting words of Mr. Wilmot. Fanny's tears flowed freely, as she pressed his hand in a last adieu; and her sisters mingled their tears with her, at the departure of one who had so endeared himself to all around him during his stay.

The following Spring, one lovely night in the verdant month of May, the moon riding on in cloudless beauty in her silver cars, and smiling on all beneath; the little parlor of the White Cottage was brilliantly lighted, displaying a solemn, though happy scene within. Before a holy and placid looking Herald of the Cross, stood two beings, a male and female; the former with a face beaming with joy, and with tenderness ever and anon upon the fair being who leaned upon his arm; and the simple robes of spotless white, and chaste vestment of orange flowers, entwined in their dark tresses, comported well with the modest and tranquil look of happiness that their countenances wore. Around the parties were gathered their immediate families, and in the stillness of that calm, moonlit hour, Henry Langdon and Fanny Wilmot were united forever! A few months of unsullied bliss were Langdon and his sweet bride, together with his mother and sisters, accompanied by Mr. Wilmot and daughters left the cot-

**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

From the Southern Literary Messenger
SHE IS THE LAST
She is the last of all that God has sent
To bless our hearts and cheer our lives
Two brothers sleep beneath the sod
Who perished at their birth
Ahl, fondly did we hope that she would
Live through her sweet infancy
She is the last, and there she lies
Beneath the loquacious tree
We've laid to rest with streaming eyes
The last of all the three
We've heaped the clay above her breast
And left her sleeping with the rest
She is the last, we give her up
With silent lips, to Heaven
Submissively we take the cup
'Tis bitter, but 'tis given
Enduring still, with faithful trust
We yield our last hope to the dust

Augusta Insurance and Banking Company
Bank of Augusta
Branch of Georgia, at Augusta
Bank of Brunswick
Georgia Rail Road
Mechanics' Bank
Bank of St. Marys
Bank of Milledgeville
Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah
Branches of the
Agency of the State of Georgia, at Savannah
Commercial Bank, at Macon
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Savannah
Branch of the State of Georgia, at Macon
Planters' Bank, Savannah
Central Bank of Georgia
Central Bank of Georgia, at Savannah
Alabama Notes
Bank of Hawkinsville
Phoenix Bank of Columbus
Charleston Bank
Bank of Camden
Bank of Georgetown
Commercial Bank, Columbia
Merchants' Bank, Georgetown
Bank of Hamburg
Bank of Darlington
Bank of Columbia
Charleston Rail Road and Banking Company
Monroe Rail Road and Banking Company
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Columbia
Western Bank of Georgia, at Macon
Exchange Bank, Brunswick
Commercial Bank of Columbia at Macon, no circulation

Wetumpka Prices Current
COLLECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

Cotton, lb.	7 a 92
Jugging, Dunder, yd.	14 a 16
Ky, lb.	18 a 20
India, lb.	20 a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5 a 9
Ky, lb.	8 a 9
Coffee, Rio, lb.	8 a 9
Green Hav, lb.	8 a 9
Java, lb.	15 a 17
Bacon, Hams, lb.	6 a 7
Sides, lb.	6 a 7
Shoulders, lb.	5 a 6
Butter, Goshen, country, lb.	12 a 18
Cheese, lb.	9 a 10
Iron, sheet, lb.	10 a 12
Hoop, lb.	7 a 8
Plough moulds, lb.	10 a 12
Steel, German, lb.	10 a 12
American bl, lb.	10 a 12
English, lb.	12 a 13
Cast, lb.	6 a 7
Nails, cast, lb.	6 a 7
Wrought, lb.	20 a 25
Rice, lb.	5 a 6
Sugar, loaf, lb.	18 a 20
Jump, lb.	14 a 16
N. Orleans, lb.	7 a 8
Porto Rico, lb.	10 a 12
Salt, sack, lb.	50 a 150
Spirits, brandy cog, gal.	50 a 100
Am, lb.	45 a 100
Rum, N. E, lb.	45 a 75
Lafayette, lb.	62 a 75
St. Croix, lb.	82 a 220
Jamaica, lb.	81 a 250
Gin, Holl'd, lb.	82 a 250
American bl, lb.	60 a 75
Whiskey, re, lb.	26 a 27
Comm, lb.	28 a 28
Brandy, pch, lb.	75 a 100
ap, lb.	75 a 100
Wines, Madeira, doz.	92 a 500
Terrifere, doz.	81 a 500
Sherry, doz.	81 a 500
Sweet Mal, doz.	60 a 60
Port, doz.	82 a 600
Lisbon, doz.	81 a 600
Claret, doz.	83 a 600
Champagne, doz.	83 a 600
Muscad, doz.	83 a 600
Cordials, assorted, doz.	84 a 500
Champagne, doz.	84 a 600
Porter, London, doz.	84 a 600
American, doz.	83 a 350
Soap, yellow, lb.	10 a 12
White, lb.	10 a 12
Glass, 8 x 10, doz.	83 a 400
10 x 12, doz.	84 a 450
Oils, lamp, gal.	87 a 100
Tran, gal.	87 a 100
Linseed, gal.	81 a 100

Pilgrim's Choice.
A selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs,
late compiled from various authors.
BY ELA. DAVID, W. ANDREWS.
A few copies of the above, entitled work,
neatly bound, have been deposited at this
Office for sale.
Also for sale at the Store of Messrs. J.
FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON, & CO., and
WOODWARD & PORTER.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the
goods and chattels, rights and credits
of John Dobson, late of the County of Ran-
dolph, deceased, have been granted to the
undersigned by the Judge of the County Court
of said county, on the first day of Febru-
ary, 1844; all persons indebted to said de-
ceased are requested to make payment; and all
persons having claims against the estate of
the said John Dobson are requested to ex-
hibit the same within the time limited by
law or they will be barred.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, Shif.
and Administrator, ex officio.
Feb. 18, 1844.

NOTICE.
ON Saturday the 13th of April next, the
undersigned Commissioners, with ref-
erence to the lowest bidder, the building of a Court
House in the town of Ashville, St. Clair
County, Ala. the building to be built of
Brick, 14 feet by 30, with seven partition
walls. Further specifications to be made
known on the day of letting.
JOHN F. DILL,
MOSES DEAN,
JOHN S. JAMES,
JESSE A. COLLINS,
JOHN EDWARDS.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a mort-
gage, made and executed to the Branch
of the Bank of the State of Alabama at
Decatur, on the 30th day of August, 1837,
by John McKemie and William Lee, said
intended to secure the payment to the said
Branch Bank of certain debts therein in-
sured, and which was recorded in the of-
fice of the Clerk of the County Court of
Benton County, I, George W. Carroll,
President of said Branch Bank, by virtue
of the authority on me conferred by said
mortgage, will, on **Monday the 1st
day of April next**, at the Court
House door in the town of Jacksonville,
Benton County, Alabama, offer for sale to
the highest bidder for cash, the following
tract or parcel of land, conveyed by said
John McKemie, to wit: the north west
quarter of Section numbered seven in town-
ship fourteen of Range seven east in the
Coosa Land District; and also the follow-
ing tract conveyed by said Wm. Lee, lying
in the Coosa Land District and num-
bered as follows, to wit: the north half
of the north west quarter of section num-
bered thirty-three in township thirteen of range
seven east.
Such title will be conveyed only as is
vested by said mortgage.
G. W. CARROLL, President.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL
TERM, March 11, 1844.

BE it remembered, that on this day came
John Burden, and filed his petition in
this Court, setting forth, that on the 10th
day of April, A. D. 1843, he purchased
of William W. Ledbetter, a tract or parcel
of land lying in the south east corner of
the north east quarter of section four, in
township thirteen, range eleven east, in the
Coosa Land District, more particularly
known as the field where James Maxwell
improved, containing by estimation about
two acres more or less, for the sum of one
hundred dollars which was paid to the said
William W. Ledbetter, at the time of the
purchase; that the said William W. Led-
better executed to the petitioner his Bond
for titles. Petitioner further states, that
said William W. Ledbetter has since died
intestate; and that Arthur Alexander has
been duly and legally appointed Adminis-
trator of the estate of the said William
W. Ledbetter; deceased; that the said Wm.
W. Ledbetter left the following heirs,
(viz): Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter,
Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and
Lewis Johnston Ledbetter; and prays that
Arthur Alexander, Administrator as afore-
said, be ordered to make titles to said Bur-
den for said Land, agreeable to the Bond
of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbet-
ter, deceased.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court,
that publication be made in the Jackson-
ville Republican once a month for three
months, notifying the said Arthur Alexan-
der, Administrator as aforesaid, and the
said Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda
Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter and Lewis
Johnston Ledbetter, and all others therein
interested, to be and appear at the office of
the Clerk of the County Court in Jackson-
ville, on the first Friday in July next, to
show cause if any they can, why the said
Arthur Alexander, Administrator as afore-
said, should not be ordered to execute to the
said John Burden a title to said land, accord-
ing to the requirements of the bond of his
intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter.
True Copy. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
March 18, 1844.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL
TERM, March 11, 1844.

THIS day came Thomas A. Walker,
Administrator of the Estate of Nathan
Nabors, deceased, and filed his accounts
and vouchers, accompanied by a proper
statement for final settlement of the es-
tate of said deceased, which accounts and
vouchers have been examined and reported
for final settlement. It is therefore or-
dered by the Court, that publication be
made in the Jacksonville Republican, once
a week for three weeks, notifying all per-
sons interested in the said estate, that a final
settlement thereof will be made at the of-
fice of the Clerk of the County Court in
Jacksonville, on Friday the sixth day of
April next, according to the accounts and
vouchers as filed; unless cause be shown on
that day to the contrary.
(True Copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
March 13, 1844.

B. T. POPE,
(LATE OF WETUMPKA)
HAS removed to Ashville, St. Clair Co.
Ala. He offers his services to the
public in the
Practice of Law in the
Supreme Court of the State and in the
Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair,
Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Tal-
ladesa counties.
March 13, 1844.

Printed Writing Paper
For sale at the Office of the
undersigned at Wetumpka, Ala.
S. D. CABANISS.

The State of Alabama,
To the Judge of the County Court
of St. Clair County.

THE petition of Phoebe Green who is
widow of Burwell Green, late of said
county deceased, sheweth, that the said
Burwell Green was in his lifetime, during
his intermarriage with your petitioner, and
at the time of his death, seized and posses-
sed in fee simple of the following tract or
parcels of land, situated in the County of
St. Clair and known as the east half of the
north east quarter of Section twenty-two,
of township thirteen and range three east
in the Huntsville Land District; and the
north west quarter of the same Section
township and range; and all which your
petitioner is entitled to dower. Your peti-
tioner shews to your honor, that Burwell
Green, junior is the Administrator of the
goods and chattels, rights and credits of
the said Burwell Green, deceased; and that
he is also one of the heirs of said Burwell
Green, deceased; That Archelaus Walker,
formerly Margaret Green; (formerly
Margaret Green) and John O. Green
widow of the late William Caldwell, (for-
merly Jane Green); and John O. Green
and William Green and Lewis T. Green
and Garland Haywick in right of his wife
Lucy T. Haywick, (formerly Lucy T.
Green) are the heirs of law of said Bur-
well Green, deceased, and are all of full
age—and that Curtis G. Beason and Wil-
liam Wisenbaur are in possession of
said described lands, who are also of full
age; wherefore your petitioner prays, that
her dower in said described lands may be
allotted to her.

PHOEBE GREEN,
Widow of Burwell Green, decd.

Notice.
To Burwell Green, Jr., Administrator of
the estate of Burwell Green late of the
County of St. Clair deceased, and to him as
one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, decd.
and to Archelaus Walker, John O. Green,
Jeremiah Green, Jane Caldwell, William
Green, Lewis T. Green and Garland Haywick,
being the other heirs of said Burwell
Green, decd. and to Curtis G. Beason and Wil-
liam Wisenbaur, who are in possession
of the lands described in the foregoing
petition.
You will each and every of you take
notice, that on the first Monday in April
next, at a special Term of the County
Court of St. Clair County, I will file with
the Judge of said court, the Petition of
which the annexed is a copy, praying that
dower may be allotted me as widow of
said Burwell Green, deceased in the east
half of the north east quarter of section
twenty-two, in township thirteen of Range
three east in the Huntsville Land District;
also the north west quarter of the same
section township and range, lying and situ-
ate in said county, when and where you
each and every of you are required here-
by to appear and contest the same if you
think proper.

PHOEBE GREEN,
Widow of Burwell Green, decd.
Ashville, St. Clair Co. Ala., 23
7th March, 1844.

Bankrupt Sale.
BY virtue of authority vested in me as
Assignee in Bankruptcy for the North-
east District of Alabama, I will sell at the
Court House in the town of Jacksonville,
on Monday the 1st of April next, at public
auction for cash, in notes of the Bank of the
State of Alabama and its branches, all the
interest vested in me as Assignee in Bank-
ruptcy, in and to a large amount of real
and personal property conveyed by Edward
Herndon to Jesse G. Cobb, as Trustee, by
deeds of trust, executed on the 20th and
21st of April, 1840, and recorded in the of-
fice of the Clerk of the county court of
Benton county. The real estate consists of
the south half of section 21, township 14,
range 8 east, 3 1-2 acres of land adjacent
to Alexandria; and Lots Nos. 43, 46, 83,
45, 71, 116 & 117 in the town of Jackson-
ville. The personal property consists of
the following negro slaves: Lewis, Talbot,
Becky, Willis, Charles and Milton; also
a carriage and two horses, one Durham
bull, one piano, five beds, bedsteads and fur-
niture—two carpets, one secretary, two
bureaus, seven tables—nine chairs, one
wardrobe and various other articles of hous-
hold and kitchen furniture.

Also, at the same time and place, all my
interest as Assignee in bankruptcy in and
to the following tract of land, surrendered
by Edward L. Givens to the north
east 1/4 of section fourteen, township four-
teen, range seven east in the Coosa land dis-
trict, on which is a fence and saw mill, also
all my interest as Assignee as aforesaid
in the following real and personal estate,
conveyed by said Givens to Augustus
Yoe, to secure William T. Givens, by
deed, bearing date November 20, 1839, to
wit: Lots Nos. 38 and 39, in Alexandria;—
one bay mare and colt, one negro boy, nam-
ed Jackson, one cow, five, or ten head of
hogs, one bureau, one side board, two beds
and furniture, one iron chest, and a few
other articles of household furniture, speci-
fied in said deed.
Such title interest in the above proper-
ty only as is vested in me as Assignee, as
aforesaid will be covered by the purchasers.
S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy for
the Northern District of Ala.
Feb. 27, 1844.

JOHN S. BUEA,
COMMISSIONER, MERCHANT
Mobile, Ala.
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville,
A. Crutcher & Son, White Plains,
H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega
Gen. Wm. B. McClaffan,
Maj. Alexander Middleton,
Nov. 22, 1843.

Notice.
The request of the gentleman offering
the above reward, I, Elipha T. Smith, Judge
of the County Court of Benton county, Ala.
do hereby certify that they are perfectly good;
for the amount offered on any of the accounts
they would promise to give, and that they
are gentlemen who will fulfil their promis-
es and comply with their contracts.
(True copy.)
E. T. SMITH,
Judge County Court of Benton County.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, Feb. 19, 1844.

JOSHUA R. WALKER, Executor of
the last will and testament of John
Walker, decd. having reported himself free
of any final settlement of said estate, and
filed his accounts and vouchers which have
this day been examined, audited and report-
ed for allowance—
It is ordered, that publication be made in
the Jacksonville Republican for three con-
secutive weeks, notifying and requiring all
persons interested in the settlement of the
said estate of said deceased, to be and ap-
pear at the office of the Clerk of the county
court of said county in Jacksonville, on
Friday the fifth day of April next, to show
cause if any they have, why the estate of
said deceased should not be settled accord-
ing to the accounts and vouchers as filed.
True copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Feb. 21, 1844.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs
the public that he has in his employment
a first rate Blacksmith, who is supplied
with two furnaces, both of which will be
kept in constant use, & well supplied with
tools. He will keep on hand a good supply
of iron of every kind, and will at all times
be prepared to execute all kinds of Black-
smith work including the ironing of wag-
ons, &c. in the most workman-like man-
ner. All work will be warranted—executed
within the shortest notice, and at the low-
est rates. His shop is situated near his
own residence, at the fork of the road two
miles north of Jacksonville.
B. D. ROWLAND,
Dec. 3, 1843—3m.

Two more Premiums
FROM THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscriber agrees to pay a **Gold
Premium** to the Merchant, or
Coffee Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be se-
lected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery)
that stores the greatest number of Bales,
and a fine set of **Bells** to the Wagoner
that delivers the greatest number of bales
in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the
1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April,
1844.
WM. H. THOMAS,
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. O. 4. 4m.

The State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY,
Regular Orphans' Court, Jan. Term, 1844.
THIS day came Joseph C. Baird and An-
drew N. Baird, Administrators of the es-
tate of Matthew Marable late of said
county, deceased, and filed their accounts
and vouchers for final settlement of said
estate, and the Judge of said Court having
examined and stated said account & vouch-
ers and reported the same for final settle-
ment on the first Monday in March next.
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that
publication be made by advertisement in
the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks
notifying all persons interested in the set-
tlement of said estate to be and appear at
an Orphans' Court to be held at the court
house in said county on the first Monday in
March next, and object if they see proper.
23d Jan. 1844.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, co. CLK.

\$150 REWARD
FOR the apprehension and delivery of
two men who broke jail in town of Jack-
sonville, Ala. on the night of the 14th inst.
and stole two horses, about two miles north
of Jacksonville.
The above reward will be given for the
apprehension and delivery of those men to
the undersigned, at the house of William Orear
two miles north of Jacksonville, they pas-
sed here by the name of William Anderson
and Thomas Alexander, Alexander during
Imprisonment, wrote a letter to A. G. Good-
son, in Lincoln County, North Carolina,
and signed his name Thomas A. Goodson.
William Anderson is a man about 22 or
23 years of age, about six feet high, light
hair, light beard, heavy eye brows, blue
eyes, high cheek bones, weighs about 180
pounds—says that he is a shoe & boot mak-
er, and also a Tailor by trade, had on a
fine blue cloth frock coat, and pantaloons of
the same, red moccasins, vest, with black
figures; white long cravat, large brim
pair of combing brogan shoes, when he
speaks to any person he cant look at them.
Thomas Alexander, alias Thomas A.
Goodson was a man about 26 or 27 years
of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and
weighs about 145 pounds, black hair, black
board and small whiskers—dark hazel eyes,
of a dark complexion, sharp roman nose,
had on a high crown black Hat, a blue cloth
dress coat, coarse wollen pair of pantaloons,
striped jeans vest and a pair of shoes—con-
sidered very well and professions, to be a
Black Smith and Silver Smith to trade.
A liberal reward will be given for the
horses, one of them was a bright red sorrel
about 6 feet high, 7 or 8 years old, in the
spring, white spot in his forehead, and
both hind feet white, paces short but goes
easy, long tail and main little inclined to
curl, the other a mare, color jet black a few
saddles marks on her back, seven years old
in the spring, gates, walks and trots, a
very lofty carriage head legs a little crook-
ed, rather common, a very long tail, a small
scar on her left fore leg a little below the
pastern joint.

Sheriff Sales.
BY virtue of an execution issued from
the circuit court of Talladega county,
and to me directed, I will sell to the high-
est bidder for cash, before the court house
door in the town of Jacksonville, on the
first Monday in April next, all the
interest that James Hall has in the fol-
lowing described Lands, to wit: the south
half of section 34, township 14 R. 7, also
the east half section 13, township 14, R.
7, also west half of section 26, township 14,
R. 7, also the east half of section 20,
township 14, R. 7, also the west half of
section 32, township 14, R. 7, also all that
part of the west half of section 35, town-
ship 16, R. 3, lying north of the middle of
Chockolock creek—levied on as the prop-
erty of James Hall and pointed out by
Plaintiff, this 7th Jan. 1844.
R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff.
Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, Feb. 19th, 1844.

SEABORN PALMER, Administrator of
the estate of Willis P. Palmer, decd. hav-
ing reported himself ready for a final
settlement of the estate of said deceased &
filed his accounts and vouchers, which have
this day been examined, audited and report-
ed for allowance—
It is ordered that publication be made
in the Jacksonville Republican for three
consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring
all persons interested in said estate to be &
appear at the office of the Clerk of the
county court in Jacksonville on Friday
the 1st day of April next, to show cause if
they have, why the estate of said deceased
should not be settled according to the ac-
counts and vouchers as filed.
(True copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Feb. 21, 1844.

LAST CALL.

Sufficient notice has
certainly been given to
all indebted to us, and
as there are a large
number who have not
paid, we would now say, that this is the
last notice, except one given by an offi-
cer. All who do not pay us by Circuit
Court in April, may expect to be notified
by an officer. **MONEY WE MUST
AND WILL HAVE.**
We have also, given notice, that Ala-
bama money would be received if pay-
ment was made soon. We shall not feel
bound to receive it much longer.
S. P. HUDSON & CO.
Feb'y 28th, 1844—4t.

**Friends in Need are Friends
Indeed.**
If our last years dues are
not paid off, we cannot buy
Goods. We wish to start
to market in a few days;
help, dear us—who owe us.
YOUNG & NISBET.
Feb. 28, 1844.

Look to your Interests.
THE Subscriber will leave Jacksonville
in the course of a few weeks; and must
close his business previous to his departure.
All persons indebted to him will save cost
by calling and settling, as he will be com-
pelled to sue on all his Accounts, on the first
Saturday in April. "A word to the wise
is sufficient."
GEORGE R. GRANT.
Feb. 28th 1844.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
TAKEN UP by Benjamin Lokey, on
Talladega River, a bright sorrel horse
blaze in the face, hind feet white half way
up to the knees, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands
high—appraised to fifteen dollars, Feb. 6th
1844.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Feb. 28, 1844.

Land sale in Chancery.
PURSUANT to a decree pronounced at the
July term of the Chancery court, held at
Talladega, on the 9th Monday after the
4th Monday in May, 1842, in and for the
40th Chancery district, Northern Chancery
Division, in the case of Wm. Penn v. Wm.
C. Price, Adm. of J. M. Neal, and the heirs
of said Neal decd. I will offer at public sale
at the court house door in the town of Jack-
sonville, Benton Co., for cash on the first
Monday in April next, 1844, the north half
of Section 9, township 15, in Range 9 east
in Coosa Land District.
Sale within the usual hours.
H. P. WATSON, Register &c.
Feb. 26, 1844.—\$2 50.

Bankrupt Sale.
BY virtue of authority vested in the un-
dersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for
the Northern District of Alabama, he will
sell, at the Court House in the Town
of Wetumpka, in Randolph county, on Mon-
day the 18th day of March next, at public
auction for cash, a large lot of Notes, Ac-
counts, Bonds, Judgments and other choses
in action, surrendered in Bankruptcy by
Francis M. Perryman, Wiley Martin Mc-
Clendon, Euclidia Longshore, James A.
Kens, Zachariah Holloway, William Wil-
liams, Samuel B. McClure, Samuel S.
McQuorter, Samuel Wells, Levi R. Law-
ler and Alvis Q. Nicks.
Also, a variety of personal property,
consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep,
Guns, Pistols, Books, Clocks, and other
articles, surrendered by Samuel B. Mc-
Clure, Samuel S. McQuorter, James Har-
cort, Zachariah Holloway, Francis M.
Perryman, Joel T. Morrison, William
Williams and Levi R. Lawler.
S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy for
the Northern District of Ala.
Feb. 27, 1844.

Sheriff Sales.
BY virtue of an execution issued from
the circuit court of Talladega county,
and to me directed, I will sell to the high-
est bidder for cash, before the court house
door in the town of Jacksonville, on the
first Monday in April next, all the
interest that James Hall has in the fol-
lowing described Lands, to wit: the south
half of section 34, township 14 R. 7, also
the east half section 13, township 14, R.
7, also west half of section 26, township 14,
R. 7, also the east half of section 20,
township 14, R. 7, also the west half of
section 32, township 14, R. 7, also all that
part of the west half of section 35, town-
ship 16, R. 3, lying north of the middle of
Chockolock creek—levied on as the prop-
erty of James Hall and pointed out by
Plaintiff, this 7th Jan. 1844.
R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff.
Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

SEABORN PALMER, Administrator of
the estate of Willis P. Palmer, decd. hav-
ing reported himself ready for a final
settlement of the estate of said deceased &
filed his accounts and vouchers, which have
this day been examined, audited and report-
ed for allowance—
It is ordered that publication be made
in the Jacksonville Republican for three
consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring
all persons interested in said estate to be &
appear at the office of the Clerk of the
county court in Jacksonville on Friday
the 1st day of April next, to show cause if
they have, why the estate of said deceased
should not be settled according to the ac-
counts and vouchers as filed.
(True copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Feb. 21, 1844.

THE LADY'S CHOICE.

LADY'S VITAE.
A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844.
The Lady's Vite, a Religious and
Literary Gem, and a Family Friend.
REV. CHARLES H. HAYES, Editor.
During the short time that the Lady's Vite has
been before the public, it has acquired a
reputation of being the best Dollar Lady's Vite
in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally
sought after, and more universally admired, than
the Lady's Vite. Its splendid Steel
Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary in-
terests, and neat mechanical execution, have made it
the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar
Periodical must be apparent, which issues
MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS
and has more and better original contributors than could
but a short time since be claimed by the best.
THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES:
Contributions have appeared in the Vite the past
year from such Writers as
H. T. Tuckerman, H. S. Patterson, M. D. Prof. F. H.
Ingram, Reynell Coates, M. D. S. B. Becken, Rev. F.
A. Clinton, T. Hall Vebey, G. Pike, A. W. Noyes, A.
Noyes, J. F. Drinkwater, Jack Green, J. M. G.
F. Dated, J. F. Wallace, G. Lippard, J. T. Sullivan,
Francis Wharton, Mrs. C. T. Clark, Mrs. M. St. Leon
Loud, Mrs. Lydia J. Penson, Miss Mary Howard, Mar-
ria F. Wain, Mary B. Wilson, Miss Rose, T. G. Spear,
Chas. Hamilton, A. J. Deane, J. M. L. Babcock,
Edwin Heriot, G. F. Everett, A. Miller, D. D.
John U. Gillet, H. Yenson, Charles Beaumont, &c.
In addition to the above, we have secured the Ed-
itorial services of Rev. C. W. Davidson, long and
favorably known to the readers of our best Periodicals,
and arrangements have been made for contributions in
the Vite for 1844, from 425 to 500 writers.

Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Caroline C. Ode,
Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Mrs. E. M. Newhall, J. C. Whitner,
Rev. J. Penson, W. H. Barling, Edw. R. M.
Goon. Besides articles from such well known writers,
anonymous contributions of superior merit appear in
each number, making the contents of the Vite equal,
if not superior to any other in the country. In
addition to our STEEL ENGRAVINGS MONTH-
LY, which are given in no Dollar Lady's Magazine but
the Vite, we shall continue our
Beautifully Colored Flowers, the
most popular series of engravings ever issued,
an illustration peculiarly appropriate for Ladies,
and widely sought after by all lovers of the beautiful.
Language of Flowers.
In the January number will appear the first of a se-
ries of articles on the Language of Flowers, which in
connection with our Floral Engravings, will furnish a
complete Florist's Lexicon, once worth a year's sub-
scription.
Music by Popular Composers.
will also be published, affording to subscribers in the
country the means of obtaining new music, which they
would otherwise be deprived of.
In addition to the above, every thing new and at-
tractive in the literary world will be sought after,
to give interest and novelty to the pages of the Vite.
TERMS.
One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.
To Clubs—Three copies one year, \$3 00
Eight copies one year, \$8 00
Seventeen copies one year, \$17 00
To any one forwarding a club of three will send a
popular Novel. A club of eight, two Novels. A club
of seventeen, three Novels gratis.
All remittances must be made by express.
Address DREW & SCAMMEL, Publishers,
97 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court Feb'y 12, 1844.
ORDERED by the Court, that publica-
tion be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican once a week for three weeks not-
ifying the next of kin, and creditors of
Lewis Nabours decd. to be and appear at
the Office of the Clerk of the County
Court of said county in Jacksonville on the
first Friday in April next, to take up
on themselves the administration with the
will annexed, of the estate of Lewis Na-
bours, deceased; upon their failing to attend;
the court will proceed to appoint some other
person.
True copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Feb. 21, 1844.

A MALE SCHOOL.

WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on
the first day of January, 1844, under
the superintendence of the undersigned, at
the following rates payable at the expiration
of each term.
Orthography, Reading, or Writing, 25 00
Arithmetic, Geography, or English
Grammar, 10 00
History, Natural Philosophy, Chem-
istry, and Latin, Greek, or the high-
er branches of Mathematics, 12 00
J. M. HAYNES.

By the President of the United States

In pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832; and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834:

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known: that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next:

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.
Township fourteen, fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.
West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township five, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township six, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township seven, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township nine, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township ten, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township eleven, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twelve, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township thirteen, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township fourteen, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township fifteen, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township sixteen, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township seventeen, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township eighteen, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township nineteen, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-one, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-two, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-three, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-four, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-five, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-six, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-seven, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-eight, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township twenty-nine, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township thirty, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township thirty-one, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township thirty-two, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township thirty-three, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township thirty-four, of range ten, west.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, in township thirty-five, of range ten, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west—except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.
Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south half section twelve, west half section sixteen, north east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter section twenty-two, south half section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.
East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and eleven, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.
Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range seven, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nine, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range ten, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range eleven, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twelve, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range fifteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range sixteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range seventeen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range eighteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nineteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-four, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-seven, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-nine, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range thirty, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range thirty-one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range thirty-two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range thirty-three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range thirty-four, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range thirty-five, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

EDUCATION.

"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy," a few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from \$5 to \$6 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.

First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, perses- \$6 00
sion of five months.

2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and Mental Philosophy, \$10 00

3d. The Higher Branches of mathematics and the Languages. \$18 00

music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00

Use of Instruments, \$4 00

Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

JAMES M. BURT.

Jan. 3, 1843.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE, PRINCETON, KENTUCKY.

This Institution has just commenced its thirty-fourth Session with promising prospects. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty:

Rev. RICHARD BEARD, D. D. President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Belles-lettres.

Rev. F. C. USHER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. J. G. BIDDLE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Princeton is a healthy and pleasant Village. The College is situated one mile from town. The water is excellent and unfailing. Boarding can be had in town or in the immediate vicinity of the College, at \$1 50 per week, including washing. Students are expected to room in the College building.

The price of Tuition in the College proper is \$20 per session of five months. In the preparatory department from 8 to 15 dollars, according to the grade of studies. It is the intention of the Trustees to procure other Professors and a competent preparatory teacher as soon as the necessities of the Institution require it.

The Faculty pledge themselves to make the course of instruction extensive and thorough. The government of the Institution will be strict but parental. Every necessary attention will be rendered to secure the health and comfort of pupils.

Princeton, Ky. Oct. 1845.

William B. Martin

R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—1f.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama; at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON H

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Mar. 20, 1844.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAVS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOOG, of Franklin.
JOSEPH P. FRAZER, of Jackson.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ASA SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

Mr. S. W. KIRBY is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions and other accounts due this Office. It is hoped, however, that persons who can conveniently do so, will call at the Office and settle, without waiting to be called on by an Agent. Those who do not call sooner will have a good opportunity to do so during April Court.

By a letter from Mr. Chapman to the editor of the Huntsville Democrat, which is of a later date than the Congressional news published on the outside of this paper, we learn that upon the final vote on the report of the committee on Rules, upon motion of Mr. Chapman, the whole subject was laid on the table, and that the 21st rule, excluding Abolition petitions, is still in force.

Late Eastern papers bring us intelligence of the death of N. BIDDLE, late president of the United States Bank.

The whig papers of late appear to be exceedingly nettled at any allusion to the disgraceful scenes enacted and made of electioneering adopted by the whigs during the canvass of 1840. We are glad to see these symptoms, as signs of returning consciousness of shame; for it is said, "where shame is lost all virtue is lost." These signs are peculiarly gratifying at this time when a large portion of the party show a decided disposition to return to and re-enact the same disgusting and disgraceful scenes, and will undoubtedly do so, if not kept in check by the democratic party of the party. One of the papers of the character above alluded to, in speaking of a late letter of Mr. Van Buren, in answer to one communicating to him the proceedings of a democratic mass meeting at Harrisburg, Pa. calls it an "infamous letter" and says he deals out wholesale slander upon the people of this Union, because in it he says, when speaking of the canvass of 1840, "reason was dethroned, and a whirlwind of passion, folly and madness swept through the land."

As an evidence of the estimation in which the mode of electioneering adopted by the whigs in 1840 is held at the present day, not only by the democratic party, but by the better portion of the whig party, the attention of the reader is particularly directed to an article in this paper from the Richmond Enquirer, headed "Portrait of Whiggery," and embodying an extract of a letter from Willoughby Newton, Esq. whig and member of the House of Representatives from Westmoreland county. In that letter Mr. Newton explicitly attributes all their disasters to their own want of candor and fairness, and says that their own convention at Richmond "actually repudiated the leading principles and measures of the whig party." Will these reckless whig papers now accuse Mr. Newton of whole sale slander upon the people of this Union, and with him condemn all that portion of their own party, who did in 1840, and would now, scorn to unite in their senseless mummeries?

A woman married in jail and sent to the Penitentiary.—The singular circumstance of a marriage in jail, occurred not long since in Ashville, St. Clair city. Within the gloomy walls of the prison, Moses Guist, with his limbs bound by the felon's chain, under the charge of kidnapping, a penitentiary crime, was united in the silken bands of wedlock with Miss Mary Adeline Kingsley, (if we mistake not her name) by a respectable clergyman of the baptist denomination. She was permitted to visit her husband occasionally, until the latter part of February last, when she, together with Mrs. Hampton, the wife of Wade Hampton, (who was imprisoned under the same charge with Guist) obtained through the kindness of the jailor, admittance into the prison. During their temporary stay with their Lords, Mrs. Guist furnished Hampton with her bonnet and a superlunary dress, which she had worn into the prison. Disguised in these feminine habiliments, Hampton, whose size comported very well with that of Mrs. Guist, attempted to pass out in company with Mrs. Hampton, his wife, leaving Mrs. Guist with her husband. They proceeded from the room

in which they were confined to the front room of the prison; when the jailor was in the act of turning out the pair, supporting them both to belong to the feminine gender, but fortunately, before they were turned out, the light falling strongly from the candle which the jailor carried on the face of Hampton, he was detected.

At the last term of the Circuit Court for that County, Mrs. Guist was found guilty of attempting the escape of Hampton from jail, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

We are informed she was recommended to the executive clemency by the presiding Judge, most of the Jury, the members of the bar, and many citizens of the county.

This is the first woman that has been sentenced to the State Prison in Alabama, and we think it should be the last.

Women should not go to the Penitentiary for any offence—let the law be repealed—let them be tried as heretofore. The Penitentiary is not suitable for their condition or sex. We have but little doubt that the Governor will pardon this unfortunate female.

The exchange Bank in Norfolk Virginia is selling drafts on the North as low as a quarter of one per cent premium. This is the lowest rate ever known in that place and is another evidence of the sound state of the currency.—N. Y. Herald.

What has caused this?—The great whig regulator, a bank of the United States? No.

We are daily told by the Federal party that we must have a United States bank to regulate the currency—without it, the currency will not be stable and regular. In the palmist day of the United States bank exchange between Norfolk and New York never was so low. Then it is evident that this great month institution is not required to regulate the currency.

If congress were to charter and put in motion this corrupt, blighting, withering and unconstitutional institution—how long would it be before it would draw after it all the evils and disastrous consequences which so signally marked and distinguished its gloomy and wily career.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT.—

The Globe of the 4th inst. in some remarks on the funeral obsequies of the distinguished individuals who lost their lives by the accident on the deck of the Princeton, concludes with the following account of an accident which had well nigh proved fatal to the President:

"The mournful ceremonies had just been concluded, when the city was alarmed with the apprehension of another fatal accident to the Chief Magistrate himself. As he returned in his carriage of state from the place of interment, (the Congress burying ground, about three miles from the President's House,) his horses took fright, and ran with fury along the great thoroughfare, filled with people and carriages. There was no arresting their wild career; the reins were broken in the attempt to restrain them, and all that could be done was to give room to their headlong flight. As they approached the turn in the end of the avenue, obstructed by the President's square, they got scared at something on one side of the street, and shied off in their course to the curbstone on the other side, which gave the advantage to an intrepid colored man on the curbstone to seize them by the short reins and stop them. A little beyond, in the direction they were going, lay masses of the large stone rejected from the new treasury building, near the precipitous bank to the south of the President's wall. Had not the career of the horses been arrested at the moment that it was, the next would have wrecked the carriage on these rocks, or precipitated it over the bank. The President was happy to escape from his state equipage, over which all guidance and control was lost, and find himself afoot, by the side of his humble deliverer."

SECRETARY OF STATE.

At the moment of putting our paper to press, we learn that Mr. Calhoun, who was nominated to the State Department by the Senate to-day, has been confirmed by the Senate.

There certainly never was a period in our annals, when a man of eminent abilities and patriotic aims was so necessary to the government. We have a new representative of England on a new errand at Washington; and federalism is raising its crest all over the country for assumption and a British bank.

Mr. Calhoun, if he excepts the office, will have it in his power to do much good for the country, and for his own fame. He has not sought the office, directly or indirectly. No friend of his, we understand, has approached the president on the subject.

Not one of them, we believe, can answer as to the probability of his accepting it.

For the most part, they are in favor of his taking the office.

We learn that Wilson Shannon, governor of Ohio, has been nominated as minister to Mexico.

It is rumored that the Hon. John Y. Mason, late member of Congress, and now United States judge in the eastern district of Virginia, has been nominated as Secretary of the Navy. We are authorized to say that no nomination for Secretary of the Navy has gone to the Senate; but, nevertheless, we think it is quite probable that Mr. Mason will be nominated.—Globe.

TIME.

Whether we play, or labor, or sleep, or dance, or study the sun posit and the stars runs. In all the actions that a man performs, some part of his life passes. We die with doing that for which only one sliding life was granted. Nay though we do nothing. Time keeps his constant pace, and flies as fast in idleness as in employment. And an hour of vice is as long as an hour of virtue; but the difference which follows upon good actions is infinite

from that of ill ones. The good, though it diminishes our time here, yet it lays up a pleasure for eternity, and will recompense what it taketh away with a plentiful return at last. When we trade with virtue we do not buy pleasure with expense of time; so it is not so much a consuming of time, as an exchange. Time is a ship that never anchors; while I am abroad, I had better do those things that may advantage my landing than practise such as shall cause my commitment when I come to the shore.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1844.

The newspapers here will give you the general particulars of the awful calamity which has befallen the country and this community. I have but little to add to the tale of woe.

Among the people here it has produced the most profound sensation. The Mayor of the city has postponed a town election ordered for to-morrow, until Wednesday of next week. Meetings preliminary to this election called for last evening were immediately adjourned. Cards for invitation to parties to take place this evening were withdrawn. Mr. Upshur himself had sent out invitations for a dinner party for next Wednesday.

Mr. Upshur has left a wife and daughter. Mr. Gilmer a wife and eight children—the eldest but fifteen.

Com. Kennon has left a young wife and children by his first wife.

Mr. Maxey has also left a wife and children, and Col. Gardner two daughters, who have been belles of the city.

The wounded persons are all better this morning. Mr. Benton was only stunned.—Capt. Stockton's anguish is intense.

The quantity of powder in the gun was not more than 25 lbs., and 45 had been fired. The gun was much heated, however, and I heard had not been approved by the Ordnance Department, any more than its mate, the "Orator."

The party was entirely one of pleasure, and the company left here some after 12 o'clock. It originated in a wish to give the ladies of the District an opportunity to visit the vessel, and I about half the company were ladies.

The bodies of the killed are shockingly mangled. They were left on board last night to be removed this morning.

P. S. The bodies have been removed to the President's House, where they now are, they were borne from the landing in five hearses, followed by fifty or sixty carriages and a vast concourse of people.

The President, about 10 at night, drove down in a carriage to Brown's hotel and took the two Misses Gardner up to the White House.

At this moment Mr. Upshur had his hand on the President's arm, said, "come Mr. Tyler, let's go up and see the gun fired." Just then Col. Dade asked Mr. Waller (the President's son-in-law) to sing a song about 1776. The President replied, "no, by George, Upshur, I must stay and hear that song of Waller's—it's an old favorite of mine; you go up and I'll join you directly." Accordingly, away went Upshur and Gilmer, Wilkins and Nelson, to see the gun fired.—Messrs. Benson, Phelps, Hamagan, Jarnagin, Miss Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherell, Chas. Augustus Davis, Mr. David Gardner, Virgil Maxey, Commodore Kennon, and many others went on deck. The President remained below listening to the song, and just as Mr. Waller came to the name of "Washington," off went the gun.—There, said Mr. Schaumburg, (master of ceremonies,) that's in honor of the name; now for three cheers. And just as they were about to give them, a boatswain's mate rushed in to the cabin covered with powder, and said that the big gun had exploded, and killed many of those on deck.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger thus graphically and pathetically describes a scene more truly agonizing than any which the Tragic Muse herself has ever painted.

The most heart rending scene, however, was that which followed. The two daughters of Mr. Gardner were both on board, and lamented the death of their father, while Mrs. Gilmer, from whom they in vain attempted to keep the dreadful news of the death of her husband, presented truly a spectacle fit to be depicted by a tragedian.

There she sat on deck, with her hair disheveled, pale as death, struggling with her feelings, and with the dignity of a woman. Her lips quivering, her eyes fixed and upturned, without a tear, only the corners a little moist, soliloquizing: "Oh certainly not!—Mr. Gilmer cannot be dead! Who would dare to injure him? Yes, oh Lord have mercy upon him! Oh Lord have mercy on him!" And then still more apparently calm and seeming to be collected, with the furthest tearing her heart within, "I beseech ye, gentlemen, to tell me where my husband is?"

"Oh, impossible!—impossible!—and he can be dead!"

Here Mr. senator Rives, of Virginia, drew near.

"Come near, Mr. Rives, she said, in a soft whisper, which resembled Ophelia's madness, tell me where my husband is—tell me whether he is dead. Now certainly, Mr. Rives, this is impossible—is it not?" Mr. Rives stood speechless, the tears trickling down his cheeks. "I tell you Mr. Rives it is impossible," she almost screamed; & then again moderating her voice, "Now do, Mr. Rives, tell his wife whether her husband lives." Here several ladies exclaimed, "Oh God grant that she may be able to cry. It would certainly relieve her some. If not she must die of a broken heart."

PETITIONS FROM THE SOUTH.—As Massachusetts, in contempt of the compromises of the Constitution, has proposed that the South be deprived of slave representation in Congress, it would be well for the South to counteract the movement by insisting on the representation in congress of its entire slave population. Let petitions be extensively circulated and signed in the southern States, calling on congress to amend the constitution as to admit the whole of their population to the benefits of representation, not three fifths, or a moiety of that population.

On their own principles the Abolitionists in the Legislature of Massachusetts and elsewhere cannot deny the justice and propriety of this proposal. They refuse to view slaves as property: They consider them endowed with the qualities that entitle them to the privileges of other classes of society. This is their abstract theory of right. The conclusion from this doctrine is inevitable. If slaves are persons, in all that constitutes personality, they should be represented, not by a moiety, but entirely.—We would, therefore, suggest that the South meet the movement of Massachusetts, extensively petitioning Congress for such an alteration of the Constitution as will entitle it to the benefits of a full representation of numbers in congress, to wit, the whole of its population, slave and free.

Charleston Patriot.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A PORTRAIT OF WHIGGERY,
FROM THE PENCIL OF A WHIG!

Yesterday's Whig contains a letter from Willoughby Newton, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Westmoreland, of a most singular character. He had been invited by the committee of invitation to attend the whig convention about to assemble in Richmond, one of whose most important duties, you inform me, will be to embody and promulgate, in the form of an address to the people of Virginia, the political principles and measures of governmental policy, upon their approval of which the whig party intend to place their hopes of success at the next spring and fall elections. Mr. N. declines the honor, and in place of attending in person, sends on to the committee a letter of advice which the Whig is pleased to publish in its yesterday's number.—Vall might the whig preface it with the remark, that "the reader will be amply repaid by a perusal." Ample indeed will every democrat be repaid; for we have never seen a more extraordinary revelation made, even in these extraordinary times—a document so rich in discovery, so well calculated to support the charges which the democrats made upon the whigs of 1840, and to expose the devices of this motley multitude to the withering rebuke of an indignant country. We do not blame Mr. Newton for writing such a letter, but we lay it to him to reconcile his own past acts to his present professions. We esteem him as a gentleman; but we know his entire (he will excuse us for saying this) rabid devotion to a party whose federal principles he would have thoroughly scorned and repudiated in 1825. Our business is not, however, with his worthy authority; nor is it with the committee who have been pleased, in their great discretion, to publish an article which fastens such outrageous charges upon their own party. But it is in the capacity of a witness that we come forward to notice the revelations of Mr. Newton, and which we now tell him and them, for their own comfort, will do more to unmask the movements of their party, during the last campaign, than any other document which has lately seen the light of day. Little did we dream that such a torrent of light was about to pour upon the country. We have been in search of their celebrated address of 1840. We shall obtain a copy of it, and publish both the address of that convention (of 1840) and of this convention (of 1844). We shall let them speak for themselves to the ears of an enlightened people. We proposed to the Richmond Whig, the other day, if he would publish these two addresses, he would publish their last address of 1844; and indeed dispense altogether with his publication of our own. But little did we anticipate such a commentary upon the address of 1840, infinitely more important than itself, as has since suddenly burst upon us in the following piquant extracts from Mr. Newton's letter.

"On reviewing the events of the last four years, no impartial observer can fail to perceive, that the disasters which have befallen the whig party, and cast a blight over the prosperity of the country, have resulted, in a great measure, from the want of candor and fairness in avowing and maintaining our principles, especially in Virginia. We commenced the canvass of 1840 under most discouraging circumstances. The whigs proper were in a small minority throughout the Union; a party had been formed out of the discordant elements then in opposition to the administration of Mr. Van Buren.—Our eagerness for success induced us to extend our nets, so to embrace birds of every feather. We not only asked no questions of those who offered themselves as allies for the war, but our own convention at Richmond actually repudiated the leading principles and measures of the whig party. We thus entered the campaign, a discordant mass, some fighting for principle and others for freedom, and animated by but one common principle—that of opposition to the administration of Mr. Van Buren.—We had a long and arduous contest, and achieved what we supposed to be a glorious triumph. But what advantages have we reaped for our labors?—The fruits of all our toils have turned to ashes on our lips; and we may truly exclaim, with Pyrrhus, 'one more such victory and we are undone.' The treachery of the present executive, and of some of his prominent allies, derived countenance and support from the whig address of 1840; and impartial history may find it difficult to determine whether the convention is most to be censured for its indiscretion in putting forth such an address, or those very scrupulous politicians for availing themselves of it, as a pretext for abandoning their party."

"We enter the canvass of 1844 under far different and higher auspices. In 1840, we were weak and discordant. We are now strong, and not only united in purpose but in principle. We have been purged

by the fire of persecution of the dross that dimmed our brightness; and the whig party is now pure metal—seven times refined in the furnace.

"Let me adjure the convention not to repeat the errors of 1840, which have been the fruitful source of all our woes. Let them remember, that 'honesty is the best policy,' both in public and private life. I think I know something of the Virginia character. Our people are liberal and ingenious; they will tolerate an honest difference of opinion, sincerely entertained and candidly expressed; but they abhor even the appearance of dissimulation. Let the convention, therefore, boldly avow the principles of the party—advocate a national bank on no more, and without circumlocution—a tariff with proper discrimination for the reasonable protection of our great domestic interests, and such other measures as they may deem essential to the purity of the government, and the prosperity of the country."

"I particularize a national bank and a discriminating tariff, because I deem them the great measures to be carried out by the whig administration, destined, I trust, soon to come into power—measures which, in my deliberate judgment, are inseparably connected with the prosperity of the whole country, and especially of the Southern States."

And now how stands the case? We ask the people of Virginia to read the above, and to preserve it. We ask our presses to republish it. We ask our orators to cut it out, and stick it in their Vade Mecums, and read it to every gathering of the people, until the end of the present campaign. We pass over, for the present, the two obnoxious measures which he now so coolly and earnestly recommends. We pass over the great connexion which he affects to have discovered between a protective tariff and a national bank, with the best interests of the South. These discoveries alone are, per se, sufficiently remarkable, and would entitle Mr. Newton to the privileges of a patent. But we pass over these, in order to notice the superior ethics which distinguished the whigs of 1840. See how strongly he charges upon his party a want of candor and fairness. How completely does it confirm all the speculations and charges we have made upon the whigs, for their insidious and reprehensible course in the memorable campaign of 1840. Here we are told, ex cathedra, from the highest authority, of their "want of candor and fairness," in not avowing their real opinions; how wily they extended their nets, so as to embrace "birds of every feather," (by the numerous of log cabins and coons skins in addition,) and how they violated the famous maxim that "honesty is the best policy." Learn from this, fellow-citizens, how little this party is to be trusted; and see, also, by their own honest confessions, how much they deserved the fate which they have received, and how righteously they were treated, when "the fruits of all [their] toils turned to ashes on their lips." Suckcloth as ashes ought to be their portion, instead of the honors they are now seeking, and the office they are now claiming for the "dictator" of the republic.

TENNESSEE AND COOSA RAIL ROAD.

The Legislature of Alabama at its recent session, chartered a company with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing a railroad from some point at or near Gunter's Landing, upon the Tennessee River, to the most eligible point on the Coosa River, between the base of Look-out Mountain and the Ten Island Shoals, to be located with a view to its extension, at some future day, to some point on the Alabama river. The Huntsville Democrat contains an incorporating the company, and a letter on the subject from Mr. Calhoun. Remarkable on this letter, the Democrat says: "It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun intends to be present at the meeting to be held here on the 23rd of May next, provided a general meeting is called and his engagements will not prevent his attendance. We trust that every exertion will be made to get him here on that occasion; for we believe a mighty impulse will be given to the spirit of internal improvement. Every part of this State, of Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee, should send delegates. The people of Huntsville will be proud of the occasion to offer their warm hospitality and at that delightful season our village and the neighborhood are particularly attractive and picturesque."

The Democrat also says, that "at the meeting in May, steps will be taken to incorporate the Tennessee and Coosa Rail Road Company, and to have a minute survey and estimates made of the cost of the work preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature in November when another effort (and we doubt not successful one) will be made to obtain a part of the 2 percent fund in aid of the enterprise. We hope these objects will be kept in view and this subject extensively agitated, especially by the people throughout North Alabama."

The following is the letter of Mr. Calhoun referred to above:

Font Hill, Jan. 10, 1844.

Dear Sir: You are right in supposing that I take deep interest in the completion of the Rail Road to connect the Tennessee river with the southern Atlantic ports. I am of the impression, that one of its branches ought to terminate at Gunter's Landing, where your address proposes, and that branch (in connection with the river and the Decatur Rail Road) ought to connect with the Mississippi at Memphis; and with the Cumberland at Nashville. The completion of the whole I regard as of the utmost importance in every view; commercial, political and social and am prepared to render every aid I can towards it. It will effect a revolution in the trade of the Great valleys of the West.

From some delay of the mail, I did not receive your circular till after your proposed meeting. I would suggest as the best means of giving a decided impulse to the great enterprise, that efficient

measures should be taken to obtain a full attendance from the Southern Atlantic States, and those in the Great valley, at your proposed meeting in May next.—There is not a State in the Valley of the Mississippi, that has a deeper interest. There ought to be put out a pressing call, stating some of the principal advantages, and urging a full attendance, on all concerned, which should be widely circulated. It would afford me great pleasure to attend and give my support to it every way, if I should not be unavoidably prevented by my engagements, and if a full meeting shall be called.

With respect,
I am your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.
George Cox, Esq.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES IN ILLINOIS.—The Quincy Herald of the 9th instant states that four waggons passed through that place on Tuesday previous, on the way to the state arsenal at Alton, for the purpose of procuring arms to be used against the Mormons.

The difficulties and the prospect of an immediate breach between the citizens and the Mormons has been brought to the knowledge of Governor Ford, and he has been earnestly appealed to maintain the peace and to protect the innocent. The state of exasperation between the Mormons and citizens is such that we will not be surprised to hear of actual hostilities at any time, quite as violent as formerly existed between them and a portion of our own citizens.

St. Louis Republican.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY IN IRELAND.

It will hardly be credited, that total revolution seems not improbable in our present mode of railway locomotion; and that there is now actually in operation a section of railroad, in Ireland, on this new atmospheric principle. Were the facts not well attested, we would withhold them from the public, for fear of incurring a censure—so often, in these days, well merited—of practicing upon the credulity of the credulous.

The scientific world are already familiar with the subject, as far as developed; but the mass of the people, we imagine, are as much in the dark as ourselves, before we glanced into the Westminster Review for December, 1843.

The old enigma of the ancient philosophers that "nature abhorred a vacuum," having been satisfactorily solved (Terrelli, if we mistake not) a hundred years ago, has at length fallen into the hands of the utilitarian, and is now in the service of the "Atmospheric Railway," performing the labor of four-footed animals and locomotive engines.

This is the principle of the *via vacuum*, which is possibly destined to out-do even the wonders of steam.

To explain it in a practical and familiar way: A railway is constructed, differing in no particular from those in every-day use, with the exception of a large pipe of cast-iron laid between the rails, which traverses the entire length of the road. The pipe is about 15 inches in diameter—is open on the upper side by a continuous slit, through which works a bar of iron connected with an air tight piston, moving in the inside of the pipe. The cars are attached to the bar and piston; the "steam" is let in, by opening a valve in the pipe in advance of the train, (the pipe having been previously exhausted of air,) which brings the piston in communication with the vacuum in front, and the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere in rear, and the train set it immediately in motion, acquiring a velocity of course proportioned to the extent of the exhaustion of the cylinder, and the consequent pressure of the atmosphere in the rear of the piston. This pressure is computed, in a perfect vacuum or when the air is entirely exhausted, at about 14 pounds per square inch. The mechanical means by which the air is prevented from gaining admittance through the opening in the pipe in which the piston moves, consists of a leather strap fitted into the groove, and rivetted fast on one edge, the other being free, so as to rise or fall as required. When the pipe is exhausted, and the cars ready to start, the strap is down, and firmly held in place by the external pressure of the atmosphere. As the piston advances, the strap is raised by an iron roller, to admit the passage of the piston, and immediately falls to its place when it has passed, and is pressed into its former position by a similar contrivance in rear of the leading car. The groove is rendered secure by a composition of beeswax and tallow, into which the strap falls, and is hermetically sealed by a hot iron which passes over it in connection with the car. The track is thus left ready for the reception of another train after the re-exhaustion of the pipe.

The exhaustion of the pipes is done by stationary engines, a few miles apart, along the line of the road. Each engine exhausts a section of the pipe independent of any other. This is done by closing a valve at each end of its portion of pipe, which shuts off the vacuum of its neighbors, until something like an equilibrium is restored. These valves are so adapted as to offer no obstruction to the passing piston, but freely moves out of the way on the passage of the train.

Those who find it difficult to comprehend this matter after this explanation, a single familiar illustration may make it clear to them.

Take a quill and cut off the feather at the end of the barrel, leaving both ends open; apply one end to your mouth & draw air through it, and you will find the pith in your mouth, if you down your throat instantly. This is the principle of this atmospheric railway. The quill is the *iron cylinder*; your mouth the *stationary engine*, which produces the vacuum; the pith the *piston*, which obeys the law of what is sometimes called "suction," but, in reality, that mysterious caprice of nature in abhorring a vacuum.

The advantages of this improvement are thus stated by a writer in the Westminster Review:

"First. Economy in construction: a single line is sufficient for all purposes, and will convey more trains in a given time than any existing railway with two lines; this immense advantage arises from its velocity, averaging forty-five miles per hour.

"Secondly. Economy in working, being propelled by stationary engines, taking about one-fourth of the fuel of a locomotive to do the same work, and saving the transit of the heavy engine and tender, amounting to twenty tons upon the average, and the carriages for the passengers not being subject to jolts and concussions, their weight may with perfect safety be reduced to one-half the present weight; this again reduces the wear and tear of the line, much smaller timber being required for the railway bars to rest on, and the bars themselves only about one-third the weight required for a locomotive engine to travel on.

"Thirdly. Safety: by the principle of working by the pressure of the atmosphere, one train cannot by any possibility overtake the one preceding it, however soon it starts after it; for, should it get into the same section of pipe as the preceding train, the power which propels the last will cease until the train which is in advance leaves the same section of pipe; and from the same cause, trains travelling in an opposite direction cannot come in collision, for directly they enter the same section of pipe, the power which propelled them both ceases, and the trains stand still.

"The power which gives the impetus to the trains is one undeviating pull, perfectly free from jerks of any kind; when the rails are properly laid, the sensation of motion (except from the apparently moving objects outside, and a trifling noise) nearly ceases; so that an invalid, or weary traveller, may recline of a couch in the carriage, with as little fatigue as if lying on his own sofa at home, though travelling at the rate of forty-five miles per hour.

"Such are the leading features of this delightful mode of travelling: to what it will lead it is impossible to surmise. The velocity for practical purposes is unlimited, and as the first carriage is secured to the rail by its connection with the pipe, it cannot get off the line; moreover, when we take into consideration the curves and bends in the Kingston and Dalkley line, some of which are 500 feet radius, and that a carriage has actually passed along this line at the rate of eighty miles per hour, what velocity may not be attained when the rails are in a tolerably straight line, and the public has become familiar to the idea? Travelers were nervous when they first ventured on a new way where the speed was at the rate of twenty miles per hour, yet now that is considered tediously slow.

"There is one remarkable fact which we wish to impress upon the public before concluding; which is, that the expense of working by locomotion increases as the square of the velocity. By the atmospheric traction the expense decreases as the velocity increases; therefore to the first mode there is soon a termination; the second is only limited by the speed at which men dare travel."

EXCHANGE TABLE	
Augusta, Jan. 25.	
Augusta Insurance and Banking Company.	par.
Bank of Augusta.	100
Branch State of Georgia, at Augusta.	100
Bank of Brunswick.	100
Georgia Rail Road.	100
Mechanics' Bank.	100
Bank of St. Marys.	100
Bank of Milledgeville.	100
Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah.	100
Branches of ditto.	100
Agency of ditto, at Greenville, S.C.	100
Commercial Bank, at Macon.	100
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Savannah.	100
Branch of ditto, at Macon.	100
Planters' Bank, Savannah.	100
Central Bank of Georgia.	100
Central R. & B. Bank Co., Savannah.	100
Alabama Notes.	100
Bank of Hawkinsville.	100
Phoenix Bank of Columbus.	100
Charleston Bank.	100
Bank of Camden.	100
Bank of Georgetown.	100
Commercial Bank, Columbia.	100
Mechanics' Bank, Columbia.	100
Bank of Hamburg.	100
NO SALE OR UNCERTAIN.	
Bank of Darien and Branches.	100
Bank of Columbus.	100
Chattahoochee Rail Road and Banking Company.	100
Memphis Rail Road and Banking Company.	100
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Columbia.	100
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome.	100
Exchange Bank, Brunswick.	100
Oswego Bank.	100
Insurance Bank of Columbus at Macon, no circulation.	100

HANDS WANTED.
15 OR 20 good able bodied men, either black or white, can find constant employment, and liberal wages by applying at the Iron-Works on Cane Creek in Benton County.

NOAH GOODE & Co.
March 20, 1844.—71.
The Gladiator at Cedar Bluff, and the Jacksonville Republican will please insert until the 1st May.

BOOK-BINDERY.
Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tusculoo.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tusculoo and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

C^o Terms, low as possible—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.
Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.
The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tusculoo.
C^o Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.
Sept. 27, 1843.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

Corroon, lb.	7 a 9
Bagging, Dundee, yd.	14 a 16
Ky.	18 a 20
India.	20 a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5 a 9
Ky.	8 a 9
Green Hay.	8 a 9
Java.	15 a 17
Dacon, Hams, sides.	6 a 7
shoulders.	5 a 6
Butter, Goshen, country.	12 a 18
Chcese.	0 a 8
Iron, sheet.	9 a 10
hoop.	10 a 12
Plough moulds.	7 a 8
Steel, German.	16 a 20
American bl.	10 a 13
English.	18 a 20
cast.	20 a 25
Nails, cast.	6 a 6
wrought.	20 a 20
Rice.	5 a 5
Sugar, loaf.	18 a 20
lump.	14 a 16
N. Orleans.	7 a 8
Puerto Rico.	10 a 12
Salt.	81 50 a 150
Spirits, brandy cog.	81 50 a 300
Am.	45 a 100
Rum, N. E.	45 a 75
Lafayette.	62 a 75
St. Croix.	82 00 a 320
Jamaica.	81 50 a 250
Gin, Holl'd.	82 00 a 250
American.	60 a 75
Whiskey, re.	26 a 27
com.	25 a 25
Brandy, p'ch.	75 a 100
ap'l.	75 a 100
Wines, Madeira.	82 50 a 400
Teneriffe.	81 25 a 150
Sherry.	81 75 a 350
Sweet Mal.	63 a 68
Port.	82 00 a 300
Lisbon.	81 00 a 125
Claret.	82 25 a 600
Champagne.	83 00 a 1200
Muscet.	85 00 a 600
Cordials, assorted.	84 50 a 500
Champagne cider.	84 50 a 600
Porter, London.	84 00 a 400
American.	83 00 a 250
Soap, yellow.	6 a 8
white.	12 a 14
Glass, 8 x 10.	83 50 a 400
10 x 12.	84 00 a 450
Oils, lamp.	87 a 100
train.	87 a 100
Husced.	81 50 a 200

"THE Pilgrim's Choice,

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors." BY ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS.
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Rosellie Hughes, on Cold water, a blind Roan Horse, some white in his face, left hind foot white, shod all round when taken up, 9 or 10 years old, appraised to three dollars, Dec. 7th, 1843.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Mar. 13, 1844.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Thomas Garner, on Chickasaw, a Bay Horse, 15 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, shod on before and several spots on the back, appraised to \$12 50, March 4th, 1844.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

March 13, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Dobson, late of the county of Randolph, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the first day of February, 1844: all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of said John Dobson are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law or they will be barred.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sh^r, and Administrator, ex officio.

Feb. 14, 1844.—6t.—83 50.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.



THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages, and his determination to merit the public favor.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS, Jr.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oo. 4. 4m.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 13th of April next, the undersigned Commissioners, will let to the lowest bidder the building of a Court House in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala. the building to be built of Brick, 44 feet by 32, with seven partition walls. Further specifications to be made known on the day of letting.

JOHN F. DILL,
MOSES DEAN,
JOHN S. JAMES,
JESSE A. COLLINS,
JOHN EDWARDS.
March 13, 1844.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a mortgage, made and executed to the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur, on the 30th day of August, 1837, by John McKemie and William Lee, and intended to secure the payment to the said Branch Bank of certain debts therein named, and which was recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I George W. Carroll, President of said Branch Bank—by virtue of the authority on me conferred by said mortgage, will, on Monday the 1st day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash; the following tract or parcel of land, conveyed by said John McKemie, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section numbered seven in town fourteen of Range seven east in the Coosa Land District; and also the following tract conveyed by said Wm. Lee, lying in the Coosa Land District and numbered as follows, to-wit: the north half of the north west quarter of section numbered thirty-three in township thirteen of range seven east.

Such title will be conveyed only as is vested by said mortgage.
G. W. CARROLL, President.
March 7th, 1844.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11th, 1844.

BE

It is remembered, that on this day came John Burden and filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1843, he purchased of William W. Ledbetter, a tract or parcel of land lying in the south east corner of the north east quarter of section four, in township thirteen, range eleven east, in the Coosa Land District, more particularly known as the field where James Maxwell improved, containing by estimation about ten acres more or less, for the sum of one hundred dollars which was paid to the said William W. Ledbetter, at the time of the purchase; that the said William W. Ledbetter executed to the petitioner his Bond for titles: Petitioner further states, that said William W. Ledbetter has since died intestate, and that Arthur Alexander has been duly and legally appointed Administrator of the estate of the said William W. Ledbetter, deceased; that the said Wm W. Ledbetter left the following heirs, (viz): Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and prays that Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, be ordered to make titles to said Burden for said Land, agreeable to the Bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter, dec'd.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, notifying the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, and the said Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and all others therein interested, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in July next, to show cause if any they can, why the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, should not be ordered to execute to the said John Burden a title to said land, according to the requirements of the bond of his intestate, the said Wm W. Ledbetter.

True Copy, M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 13, 1844.—m3m.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11th, 1844.

THIS day came Thomas A. Walker, Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Nabors, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers, accompanied by a proper statement for final settlement of the estate of said deceased, which accounts and vouchers have been examined and reported for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three weeks, notifying all persons interested in the said estate, that a final settlement thereof will be made at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 26th day of April next, according to the accounts and vouchers as filed, unless cause be shown on that day to the contrary.

(True Copy)

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

March 13, 1844.—3t.

Two more Premiums.

FROM THE FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE. THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844: to-wit: WM. H. THOMAS, Jr.

Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oo. 4. 4m.

The State of Alabama.

To the Hon. the Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County.

THE petition of Phebe Green who is widow of Burwell Green, late of said county, deceased, sheweth, that the said Burwell Green was in his life time, during his intermarriage with your Petitioner, and at the time of his death, seized and possessed in fee simple of the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the County of St. Clair and known as the east half of the north east quarter of Section twenty-two, of township thirteen and Range three east in the Huntsville Land District—all the north west quarter of the same Section township and Range, in all which your petitioner is entitled to dower. Your petitioner shoves to your honor, that Burwell Green, junior is the Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Burwell Green, deceased, and that he is also one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, deceased—That Archelaus Walker in right of his Margaret Walker, (formerly Margaret Green) Jeremiah Gibson in right of his wife Elizabeth Gibson, (formerly Elizabeth Green) Jane Caldwell, widow of the late William Caldwell, (formerly Jane Green) and John O. Green and William Green and Lewis T. Green, are the heirs of law of said Burwell Green, deceased, and are all of full age—and that Curtis G. Benson and William Whitschmidt are in possession of said described lands, who are also of full age: wherefore your petitioner prays that her dower in said described lands may be allotted to her.

PIEBE GREEN,
Widow of Burwell Green, dec'd.

Notice.

To Burwell Green, Jr. Administrator of the estate of Burwell Green late of the County of St. Clair deceased, and to him as one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, dec'd, and to Archelaus Walker, John O. Green, Jeremiah Gibson, Jane Caldwell, William Green, Lewis T. Green and Garland Harwick, which being the other heirs of said Burwell Green, dec'd, and to Curtis G. Benson and William Whitschmidt who are in possession of the lands described in the foregoing petition.

You will each and every of you take notice, that on the first Monday in April next, at a special Term of the County Court of St. Clair County, I will file with the Judge of said court, the Petition of which the annexed is a copy, praying that dower may be allotted me as widow of the said Burwell Green, deceased, in the east half of the north east quarter of section twenty-two, in township thirteen of Range three east in the Huntsville Land District; also the north west quarter of the same section township and Range, lying and situated in said county, where, and where you and each and every of you are required hereby to appear and contest the same if you think proper.

PIEBE GREEN,
Widow of Burwell Green, dec'd.

Ashville, St. Clair Co., Ala.
7th March, 1844.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, I will sell at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 1st of April next, at public auction for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy, in and to a large amount of real and personal property conveyed by Edward Herndon to Jesse G. Cobb as Trustee, by deeds of trust executed on the 20th and 21st of April, 1840, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county court of Benton county. The real estate consists of the south half of section 21, township 14, range 8 east, 3 1-2 acres of land adjacent to Alexandria, and Lots Nos. 43, 46, 83, 45, 71, 116 & 117 in the town of Jacksonville. The personal property consists of the following negro slaves: Lewis, Talbot, Beckey, Willis, Charles and Milner; also a carriage and two horses, one Durham bull, one pair, five beds, bedsteads and furniture—two carpets, one secretary, two bureaus, seven tables—nine chairs, one wardrobe and various other articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, at the same time and place, all my interest as Assignee in bankruptcy in and to the following tract of land, surrendered by Edward L. Givens to wit the north east 1/4 of section fourteen, township fourteen, range seven east in the Coosa land district, on which is a fine grist and saw mill—all my interest as Assignee as aforesaid in the following real and personal estate, conveyed by said Givens to Augustus Yoe, to secure William T. Givens, by deed bearing date November 20, 1839, to-wit: Lots No. 38 and 39 in Alexandria—one bay mare and colt, one negro boy named Jackson, one cow, five or ten head of hogs, one burrow, one side board, two beds and furniture, one iron chest, and a few other articles of household furniture specified in said deed.

Such title or interest in the above property only, as is vested in me as Assignee as aforesaid will be conveyed to the purchasers.

S. D. CAGANISS.

Assignee in Bankruptcy for Northern Dist. of Ala.

Feb. 27, 1844.

JOHN S. REEBA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Mobile, Ala.,

REFER TO

Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.

"A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.

"H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.

Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,

Maj. Alexander Riddle,

Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

BLANKS.

For sale at this Office

LAST CALL.

SUFFICIENT notice has certainly been given to all indebted to us; and as there are a large number who have not paid, we would now say, that this is the last notice, except one given by an officer. All who do not pay us by Circuit Court in April may expect to be notified by an officer. **MONEY WE MUST AND WILL HAVE.**

We have also given notice that Alabama money would be received if payment was made soon. We shall not feel bound to receive it much longer.

S. P. HUDSON & CO.

Feb'y 28th, 1844.—4t.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Loke, on Tallapoosa River, a bright sorrel horse blaze in the face, hind feet white half way up to the knees, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high—appraised to fifteen dollars, Feb. 6th 1844.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb. 28, 1844.

Land sale in Chancery.

PURSUANT to a decree pronounced at the July term of the Chancery court, held at Talladega, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in May, 1842, in and for the 40th Chancery district, Northern Chancery Division, in the case of Wm. Penn v. Wm. C. Price, Adm. of J. M. Neal, and the heirs of said Neal dec'd. I will offer at public sale, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. for cash on the first Monday in April next, 1844, the north half of Section 9, township 13, in Range 9 east in Coosa Land District.

Sale within the usual hours.

H. P. WATSON, Register &c.

Feb. 28, 1844.—82 50.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Talladega county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the interest that James Hall has in the following described lands, to-wit: the south half of section 31, township 14 R 7, also the east half section 13, township 14, R 7, also the east half of section 26, township 14, R 7, also the east half of section 26, township 14, R 7, also the west half of section 32, township 14, R 7, also all that part of the west half of section 35, township 16, R 8, lying north of the middle of Chickasaw creek—levied on as the property of James Hall and pointed out by Plaintiff, this 7th Jan'y, 1844.

R. S. PORTER, Sh^r.

Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

SEABORN PALMER, Administrator of the estate of Willis P. Palmer, dec'd, having reported himself ready for a final settlement of the estate of said deceased & filed his accounts and vouchers, which have this day been examined, audited and reported for allowance.

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in said estate to be & appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in Jacksonville on Friday, the fifth day of April next, to show cause if any they have, why the estate of said deceased should not be settled according to the accounts and vouchers as filed.

(True copy)

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb. 21, 1844.

Rule Writing Paper

For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of Iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the ironing of wagons, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—executed up on the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.

R. D. ROWLAND.

Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

Orphans' Court, in vacation, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

JOSHUA R. WALKER, Executor of the last will and testament of John Walker, dec'd, having reported himself ready for a final settlement of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers which have this day been examined, audited and reported for allowance.

It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in the settlement of the said estate of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of April next, to show cause if any they have, why the estate of said deceased should not be settled according to the accounts and vouchers as filed.

True copy:

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb. 21, 1844.

Books

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

"THE LADY'S CHOICE."

LADY'S WEALTH.

A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844.

(*"The Lady's Wealth," "Religious and Literary Gem," and "Lady's Pearl," united.*)

REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, Editor.

During the short time that the LADY'S WEALTH has been before the public, it has acquired the enviable reputation of being the best Dollar Lady's Periodical in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally sought after, and more universally admired the past year, than the Lady's Wealth. Its splendid Steel Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary matter, and neat mechanical execution, have made it the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar Periodical must be apparent, which issues

MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS

</

POETRY.

From the New York American.
There is affection, playfulness and poetry in the annexed lines, by a sister to an absent brother.

MY BROTHER ON THE BRANDY WINE.

Tho' gay, never giddy,
Tho' gentle, no top,
A tall, "acting middy,"
Keeps watch on the "top."

The hazel curl fades
On his temples down,
His hair—like a maid's,
On his cheek is down.

Beneath his long lashes,
In eyes deeply gray,
Each gallant thought flashes,
And merry ones play.

But now they retrace
The far distant shore,
The home, and the face,
He may see no more!

'Mid the bright and glad,
The brave and the free,
Our midday if sad,
Soon sparkles with glee!

For he loves the bold,
The frank and the kind,
On the noble roll
Of the Brandy wine!

And they love our boy,
For his heart is warm,
And will beat with joy,
When they "beat the alarm."

When the "Sea Dogs" bark,
And landmen are pale,
His bloom, like the spark,
Will grow with the gale;

When winds are mad!
Or pipe o'er the lee,
And they gallopade
With the bounding sea.

When the rolling deep
Doth her waist entwine,
The step he can keep
With the Brandy wine.

From the Hartford Times.

RELIGION—WHAT IS IT?

'Tis not to go to church to-day,
To look devout, and seem to pray,
And 'ere to-morrow's sun go down
Be dealing scandal through the town.
Not every sanctimonious face
Denotes the certain sign of grace;
A phiz that seems to scowl at sin,
Oh veils hypocrisy within.
'Tis not to mark out duty's walk,
Or of our own good deeds to talk,
And then to practice secret crime,
And so to spend and waste our time.
'Tis not for sects or crowds to fight,
And call our zeal the rule of right;
When all we wish is, at the best,
To see our church excel the rest.
'Tis not to wear the Christian's dress,
And love to all mankind profess;
Thou treat with scorn the suffering poor,
And fast against them close our door.
Ah! no religion means not this:
Its fruit far sweeter, fairer is;
In heavenly soil alone it thrives,
And more than blossoms where it lives.
Religion 'tis the rule of life,
The bond of love, the bane of strife;
Its precept this—to others do
As you would have them do to you,
It grieves to hear an ill report,
And scorns with human woes to sport,
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells good, or else is still.
And does Religion this import?
Oh, may our souls its influence court!
Haste, haste, the bright, the blissful day,
When the whole earth shall own its way.
South Coventry, Feb. 1st.

DIYING RICH.

The following lines from the United States Gazette "have the eloquence of truth to recommend them."
"An active business man is a rational man, and a blessing to the community.—He keeps in gratifying exercise the talents which God has given him which, of itself is a blessing to him. He gives employment to the hand of industry, which is far better than giving alms to the unemployed. These are the legitimate and rational end of active business pursuits and wealth getting—the gratification of the active powers and promotion of industry.—But their desire of growing rich merely to die rich is one of the most foolish intentions that ever entered the heart of foolish man. Experience has fully and emphatically taught the lesson, that much wealth left to heirs, is eight times out of ten, not a blessing but a curse. Its expectation beguiles & spoils all the manly powers—its possession leads to misjudgment, and finally, exhaustion and ruin. The time will yet come, when men of wealth will be wise enough to make a gradual disposition of their property while living—not prospective, but operative—thereby have an eye to the use which is made of it, and participate in the greatest enjoyment that wealth is capable of giving, that of seeing it do good to others. They will dismiss the foolish aspiration of "dying rich," with the almost certain reflection that their heirs, sooner or later will die poor."

RAVAGES OF THE LATE Eruption OF ETNA.—The account from Palermo state that the number of deaths occasioned by the burning lava emitted at the late eruption of Mount Etna, amount to 143, and are chiefly foreigners, amongst whom are many English, who were attracted to the spot by curiosity, to witness this phenomenon of nature. The damage done to the fields, vineyards and cattle, is estimated at a million and a half of ducats.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834:

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.
Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.
Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.
Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.
Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.
Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.
Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.
South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.
East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.
West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.
Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.
Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.
North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.
Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.
Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.
Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter section twenty-two, south half section twenty-three, north half section twenty-four, north east quarter section twenty-five, north half and south east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-seven, north east quarter section twenty-eight, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-one, section thirty-two, east half and south west quarter section thirty-three, north half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.
Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.
Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.
Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.
East of the Chickasaw Meridian.
East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and fifteen, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range ten, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eleven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twelve, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fourteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range sixteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range seventeen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eighteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range nineteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-five, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-six, east.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

EDUCATION.

"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy."—a few miles south of Jacksonville, Brantley County Ala.

will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from \$5 to \$8 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.

First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months. \$3 00

2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy. \$10 00

3d. The higher Branches of Mathematics and the Languages. \$18 00

Music on the Piano, extra. \$20 00

Use of Instruments. \$4 00

Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

JAMES M. BURT.
Jan. 3, 1843.

BROCKLEBY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time, at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Choctawhatchee, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performance, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.
Jan. 7, 1841.—if.

B. T. POPE,

(LATE OF WETUMPKA.)
AS removed to Asheville, St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the Practice of Law in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties. March 13, 1844.

William B. Martin

AND
R. G. Farle,
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & FARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—if.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north-east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ——— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.

L. D. JONES.
Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—if.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section thirty-five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents.

L. D. JONES.
Tax Collector Benton County.
Jan. 10, 1844.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-house and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business.

He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oe. 4. 4m.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music Boxes, and Jewels.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY.

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 18th, 1844.
A. J. Walker and Wm. H. Estill, commissioners appointed to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Hollingsworth, dec'd, having made their report and the administrators of said estate having reported themselves ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 5th day of April next, at which time the assets will be apporportioned among the several creditors and the estate finally settled.

(True copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Feb. 21, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the Judge of Orphans' court of Randolph county, Ala. on the estate of James Smith, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are also required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

HENRY W. ARMSTRONG, Admr.
Jan. 31, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having on the 12th day of January, 1844, obtained from the Orphans' Court of Benton county, Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. Pagan, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them in legally authenticated form within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL GREEN, Adm.
Jan. 24, 1844. if.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as Frae. A. C. & E. township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as Frae. A. C. & E. township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the south half of lot No. 4, belonging to ——— Shrader, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised to twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843.

File Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 11.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1844.

Whole No. 376.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year.
No subscription received for less than one year unless
paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until
all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.
A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish
to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the
next.

Terms of Advertising.
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the
first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square
for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications
charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance;
and no copy will be received until the account is paid
from the time they are due until paid.
Advertisements inserted without directions as to the
number of insertions, will be published until forth and
charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements
inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in ad-
vance.
For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents
per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed
to the Editor or business.

THE FARMER.

Of all pursuits by man invented,
The Farmer's make the best contented;
His calling good, his profits high,
And on his labor all rely.
Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the Merchant seeks his bread:
His hand gives meat to every thing,
Up from the Beggar to the King:
The milk and honey, corn and wheat,
Are by his labors made complete.
Our clothes from him must first arise
To deck the fop and dress the wise;
We then by vote may justly state
The Farmer's rank among the great;
More independent than they all,
That dwell upon this earthly ball.
Hail, all you Farmers, young and old,
Push on your plough, with courage bold!
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God.
Since then the plough supports the nation,
And men of rank of every station,
Let Kings to Farmers make a bow,
And every man procure a plough.

"WHAT IS CHARITY?"

'Tis not to pause when at my door,
A shivering brother stands;
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or why he help demands.

It's not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once has known;
'Tis not to leave him in despair,
And say that I have none.

The voice of CHARITY is kind—
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In Penitence she placeth Faith—
Hope smileth at the door;
Relieveth first—then softly saith,
"Go brother, sin no more!"

REVOLUTIONARY RECOLLECTIONS.

In the autumn of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of the cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obedience to the laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill forming a complete barrier; beyond these, through the woods, extending as far as Frankford, were stationed the piquet guards—thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The commander-in-chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger and the inclemency of the season.—The British rolled in plenty, and spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers by the name Doale or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active, a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds, and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, & always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the piquet guards at Frankford, and was just entering the woods a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter bearing the character of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said, "your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say, that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article among us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying, he handed her a purse of money. "My means are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly; how do you know that which seems so impossible? and how did you know me, who never?"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head, which like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants; but hark—take the road to the left—farewell." So saying, he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine st. Already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word halt! struck her the soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. "Your pass, woman." "I have none, sir; my children are here."—"D—n the rebel crew, why do you breed enemies to your King—this flour is mine—off, woman, and die with your babes." A groan was her only answer.

"The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed; humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour. "Fool! idiot!" exclaimed the guard, "who are you? see yonder guard-house—if you interfere here you shall soon be his inmate." "May be so, sir; but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer? recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect!"

"Hill and fury, sirrah! Why did you recollect, you plead in vain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give the poor woman her flour?" "No."

"Then by my country's faith and hopes of freedom, you shall!" and with a powerful arm he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground.—"Run madam run—see the guard-house is alive—seize your flour, pass Vine street, and you are safe." "Twas done. The guard attempted to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity.—There was but one way of escape, and that through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer pursued by the hounds. "Shoot him down! down with him!" was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the mean time flew like lightning; the main guard was left behind, but the whole piquet line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself, and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was already there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers. One sprang from behind a tree, and demanded immediate surrender. "Tis useless to prevaricate—you are now our prisoner, and your boat, which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession." "Son of a slave! slave to a King! how dare you to address a free man!"—Surrender yourself—a Doale never surrendered himself to any man far less to a blinded poltroon—away, or die, and be attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but was himself levelled to the dust; the ball of Doale's pistol had been quicker than his own. His case was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankford piquets, and on the left of him the city of Philadelphia, filled with British troops.

One way and only one presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in—a shout succeeded, and ere he reached half the distance, twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest while the balls whistled around him. The tide was running down and when he reached the Jersey shore, he found himself immediately opposite the old ship at Market street.—On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol, and with a steady aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side and sunk to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to Pennsylvania shore, fully believing, that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so fre-

quently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one are by no means censured—dread of personal danger appeared to be unknown to them—plunder, but only from the British, seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile, of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume; at another they were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA. The following particulars of the recent eruption of Etna are given by a late English paper in a letter from Palermo:

A new eruption took place on the west side of Etna on the 17th November. The crater opened near the Monte Rosso, not far from the eruption of 1832. The rivers of lava are formed, are flowing rapidly in the direction of Maletto, Bronte and Ardeno. At the date of the last account, November 22, the lava, which is flowing rapidly across the Bronte, is of considerable thickness, and had arrived within a mile of the town. The inhabitants were flying in alarm, carrying off their portable property. Bronte was enclosed in two streams of lava, and the position of its inhabitants was frightful. The lava took as its bed the high road from Palermo to Messina, and it is feared that it may fall into the town of Simeto, which is quite close to the road from Ardeno to Leon fort, and which falls into the Gulf of Catania, where it might cause grave accidents. The road from Palermo to Catania is intercepted by the lava. All the cantons around Etna are afflicted with an atmosphere of ashes, which obscures the sun's rays. The subterranean rumblings of the volcano are heard as far as Catania, and the ground has a sort of quivering motion which leads the inhabitants to fear an approaching earthquake.

A curious circumstance took place at Catania the night before the eruption. A fine rain fell which changed the color of the silk in the umbrellas, and burnt it. A professor of chemistry having analysed this rain, found that it contained a large quantity of muriatic acid. The eruption commenced, we have as already stated, on the 17th November about half past two, in the desert Mte. Rosso. A thick smoke mixed with sand, was sent forth, and rocks hurled into the air, showed that the force below was most active. A constant undulating motion was felt in every part of the mountain. Lava was soon perceived to make its appearance, and it descended rapidly to the woody region, where it divided three streams, the northern one proceeding towards the wood of Maletto, the south one towards Bronte, whilst the third menaced the district of Ardeno. During the day smoke increased tremendously, and being collected above Etna covered it completely. A quantity of sand fell from it continually on the eastern part of the mountain, and did much injury to shrubs and crops. A strong smell of sulphur was perceptible, even at the bottom of the mountain. On the 19th, the lava continued to make its way towards Maletto, and the filled grounds of Bronte. The whole population was alarmed. The southern branch approached Basillani, four from Bronte. An excessive activity continued to prevail in the crater, and sand still fell over the whole southern and eastern sides. On the 20th, the stream of lava, which had threatened Bronte, appeared to direct its course towards the south, over the old lava of Monte Egittion. The other two currents pursued their course, one towards Ardeno, and the other towards Maletto.

On the south and east Etna is entirely covered with smoke.

LIBERLITY.—We like to pick up an instance of benevolence among our various newspaper readings of a pleasing character. The Baltimore Clipper, states that a widow woman, with three small children, having printed a cellar from "a man in form, but not in heart," and having been rendered, by indisposition, incapable of doing her usual work (washing) for some time, fell in arrears for rent about six dollars. Her few articles of furniture were seized and sold by her landlord, in Lexington market, where she attended with her little offspring.

The butchers in the market having been made acquainted with the transaction, with a feeling and liberality which reflect on the highest honor, immediately subscribed between thirty and forty dollars, which they gave to the poor widow, together with her furniture, which they purchased for her, and as much meat as she could carry home. It affords us much pleasure to record such instances of disinterested benevolence, as they tend to exalt the human character. The heartless landlord retreated from the scene, amidst the execrations of the spectators. The husband of the poor woman was killed some time ago on the Philadelphia railroad.

PICTURE OF AN ARMY.—All the externals of war are splendid. It is the interior, the consequences, the operation of that mighty tempest of man that are startling. This was my first sight of that most magnificent of all the atrocious inventions of human evil—an army. The forces of the two most warlike monarchies of Europe were spread before me nearly a hundred and fifty thousand troops, with all the numberless followers of a host in the field, covering a range of low hills which circled

the horizon. While we were at a considerable distance, a gun was fired from the flanks. The rolling of the drums set the vast line in motion, and, just at that moment when the sun was lying on the edge of the west, the brigades, descending each from its heights, halted on the slope. The whole vast manœuvre was executed with the exactness of a single mind. The blaze of the sun on the arms, the standards, and the tents crowning the brow of the hills was magical.—Marston; or, *Memoirs of a Statesman.*

TALENT ACQUIRED.—As it is in the body, so it is in the mind; practice makes it what it is, and most even of those excellencies which are looked on as natural endowments, will be found, when examined into more narrowly, to be the product of exercise, and to be raised to that pitch only by repeated actions. Some men are remarkable for pleasantness in raillery, others for apologies and opposite diverting stories. This is apt to be taken for the effect of pure nature, and that the rather because it is not by got rules; and those who excel in either of them never purposely set themselves to the study of it as an art to be learnt. But yet it is true that at first some lucky hit which took with somebody, and gained him commendation, encouraged him to try again, till at last he insensibly got a faculty in it without perceiving how, and that is attributed wholly to nature which was much more the effect of use and practice.—Locke.

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. The Mississippi Valley has no parallel on earth—its length may be estimated at not less than two thousand five hundred miles; and its main breadth, is from twelve to fifteen hundred. There are many facts to prove that it was once covered with an immense ocean, and that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued volcanic convulsions. This valley is the most delightful, the richest, and the fairest portion of the earth, and capable of sustaining a population of one hundred millions.

THE CANAL OF THE PYRENEES.—A project has been brought forward for cutting a canal of the Pyrenees. To connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and to avoid the circuitous route by the coast of Spain. The plan, as it at present stands, was first matured by M. Galabert, member of the French chamber of Deputies. The Legislature granted to a company that was to carry it into execution, the property in perpetuity in the canal, with several other advantages, but required a deposit of 3,000,000F. until the act was passed. The subscription was completed; and the company was in active operation.

TRUTH.—Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose upon the earth, says Milton in his Arcopagica, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to mislead her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew her put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

Mrs. Gilmour, who was apprehended in this country on the charge of having murdered her husband, and taken back to Scotland, has been acquitted on the ground that the charge was "not proven."

PATENT OFFICE. From the annual report of the Commissioners of Patents, which was presented in the House of Representatives this morning, we learn that 534 patents have been issued during the year 1843, including 11 reissues, 16 designs, and 2 additional improvements to former patents.

During the same period 447 patents have expired.

The applications for patents during the year amount to \$19, and the number of caveats was 315.

The receipts of the office for 1843 amount to \$35,315.81, from which is to be deducted, repaid on withdrawn applications, \$6,025.85.

The whole number of patents issued by the United States up to January 1844, was thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty five.

The patents granted for the year, exceeded those for the previous year 24, and the excess of applications was 58.

Washington Spec.

NOT BAD.—Elder Swann, while laboring for the souls of the Bunker-hilliers, at times is quite happy in his local allusions. Said he—"The people have worked very hard, and spent a vast sum of money, to build yonder monument in honor of the dead; now, if they would work as hard, and spend as much money, to build a monument of souls in honor of Jesus Christ, they would make the devil howl so that you could hear him all over the United States." Even the anxious-minded of the elder's hearers could not help smiling at the idea of such a howl from his satanic majesty.

Boston Post.

—We yesterday announced the death of Nicholas Biddle. The Philadelphia correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: "It is broadly rumored to-day, that on his death-bed he said to one of his physicians that he had left a written expose of all the facts relative to the sinking and the

doings of the late United States Bank—that he was willing to assume his share of the responsibility—but that he could not leave the world without imposing upon others, the burthen they should properly bear."

The Navoo paper announces Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, as a candidate for the Presidency.

An extraordinary sensation was created in Jersey City, on the 21st by the fall of a substance resembling bloody flesh, in pieces varying from the size of a dime to a twenty-five cent piece.

Mo. Tribune & Herald.

The New York Cotton market, on the 21st, declined 1-4 of a cent, and 3500 bales only had been sold from the arrival of the steamer. On the 22d, the sales were 2500 bales at the previous decline.

Tribune & Herald.

—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, announcing the conclusion of a treaty with Peru, for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States on the Peruvian government on account of seizures, captures and confiscations of American vessels. The Peruvian government agree to pay the sum of \$300,000, for the amount of the claims, in ten annual instalments of \$30,000 each, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, from the 1st of January, 1842.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has given a verdict in favor of Gen. Gaines and his wife, in the great suit brought by them. The amount of property involved is represented to be \$15,000,000 lying in New Orleans. Gen. Gaines, then, next to Astor, is the richest man in the Union.

ANOTHER DUEL.—We learn from the Picayune that a fatal duel was fought on Thursday last at Vicksburg, Miss., between Mr. Hammet, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, (and brother of the member of Congress from Mississippi), and Mr. Ryan, editor of the Sentinel. They fought with pistols, and at the usual distance. At the fourth fire Mr. Ryan fell mortally wounded, being shot directly through the lungs. He died within ten minutes. In two of the previous fires Mr. Hammet had been wounded; but the affair was allowed to proceed, probably in conformity with the original terms of the meeting. A short time before these same parties exchanged shots with rifles, but the quarrel was amicably adjusted. Mr. Ryan was the successor of Dr. Hagan, who, it will be recollected, was killed in a street fight about a year ago.

POLITICAL.

From the New Orleans Courier.—Extra.
ELECTION OF STATE SENATOR. We have met the enemy—and they are ours. HUZZA! THRICE HUZZA FOR A COMPLETE VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Contrary to the general expectation of the most sanguine whigs, Mr. Slidell has been elected over the whig champion, Mr. Roselius, by a handsome majority as State senator to-day. Nothing but the most strenuous exertions of the democracy could have produced a result so satisfactory to every republican and advocate of equal rights.

This victory was achieved almost under the eyes of Mr. Clay: he had drilled the party, and brought into requisition every coon, old and young. Victory was promised them—defeat has been the result; and the chivalrous democratic cock, which was represented by the Tropic of this morning as being despoiled of his feathers, and in a fair way of having his throat cut by the insidious coon, has risen in his might, and given such a spur to the varmint, as will forever consign him to oblivion.

The election of State senator is a glorious triumph indeed. "As the city goes, so goes the State." We have but one more triumph to gain in order to complete the good work, and that is—the election of a democratic mayor. Whoever may be nominated by the democracy will be certain of election.

From the New Orleans Herald.—Extra.

"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY."

"THE SOBER THOUGHT."

We have the consolation of saying to our friends that New Orleans is "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." On yesterday our election came off for senator for the parish of Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Ho. This election was in the midst of the whig convention, just after the glorification of Mr. Clay, just after the vast procession of the whigs noticed by us before; just after the speeches of Prentiss, Poindexter; and others, and just after the speech and refusal to speak, by Mr. Clay,—in one word, just after all that could be done in the way of parade, and a glorious victory has crowned our efforts. THOMAS SLIDELL is elected to the Senate of the State by a majority of 416. We give below the returns from the different wards of the city. Nothing of importance occurred to detract from this victory. We feel and trust that the result of this election will be a signal and lasting rebuke to restrictionists of every class.

Globe, Mar. 11.

HARD CIDER.

The Boston Post states that "the Philadelphia Whigs have sent (from Jones, of Tennessee, a pair of silver pitchers to hold his hard cider for the next campaign." This is as it should be. Hard cider in a silver pitcher, is a fair illustration of Whiggery,—which is nothing more or less, than demagoguism wedded to aristocracy.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes—

The times are "easy," if we can judge by the articles that find plenty of buyers. I heard yesterday that a shop-keeper in Broadway had imported several ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand dollars each, and had no difficulty in selling them. Mr. Weeks a large furniture manufacturer, informed me that, of a certain kind of costly chair, he could not keep one unsold! It was certainly a superb article, made of carved rose-wood and purple velvet; price (for a single chair) one hundred and fifty dollars!

—The letter writers at Washington begin to get more definite information in relation to the U. State treaty for the annexation of Texas. The New York True Sun states that three months ago, a confidential agent was despatched by the State Department to the Government of Texas, in order that he might receive and communicate the official intentions and desires of that government in relation to the proposed annexation. These papers have been received, and upon them as data, a Treaty is now being drawn up to be presented for the consideration of the Senate, in the full confidence that it will be speedily ratified. The most difficult part of this transaction, consists in giving the necessary State reasons that should warrant such precipitate and secret action. These reasons have been furnished in detail by the Texian authorities, and may be briefly condensed as follows.

Unassailed by foreign foes, and at peace from internal strife, Texas finds herself unable to maintain her position among the independent powers of the earth from inherent weakness. She has not wealth enough within her borders to sustain a separate government, and therefore an imperative necessity compels her to submit her independence to some wealthier power in consideration of protection to be furnished.

This necessity, it is said, has been established to exist; and if it be true, Texas must speedily be annexed to the U. States or become an appendage of Great Britain. She is already heavily indebted to that country for pecuniary assistance and she possesses no means of discharging the debt, unless by the surrender of herself. Should not the United States assume the obligation by annexing her to our territories?

This forms the ground work of the State necessity, which it is proposed to offer to the Senate in argument for the treaty.

WHIG EXPENDITURE AND DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT.—It is a singular fact that the printing of the U. S. Senate cost the Government at present fifteen per cent more than that of the House of Representatives. The explanation is this—the whigs have a majority in the Senate and the democrats in the House. The whigs have elected Gales and Seaton to do the printing; and the democrats have elected Blair & Rives. The prices given by the whigs is fifteen per cent higher than that given by the Democrats. This shows who are and who are not for economy and retrenchment in the public expenditures.—Nashville Union.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention of the friends of President Tyler, assembled in Pennsylvania on Thursday last, Col. Edward Hutzinger, of Schuylkill county, was called to preside. Resolutions were adopted nominating Mr. Tyler to the Presidency, and recommending a "Democratic National Tyler Convention" in Baltimore on the 27th May next.

Washington Spectator of March 2.

CONGRESS.

In the House to-day, Mr. A. V. Brown, chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported a bill extending the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the Territory of Iowa, south and west of said Territory to the Pacific; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and together with the report, ordered to be printed. This bill extends said jurisdiction west of the Rocky mountains, from latitude 42 degrees south to 54 degrees forty minutes of north latitude. It gives 640 acres of land to each inhabitant of any State or Territory who may have heretofore or may hereafter remove to that country and cultivate and use the same for five years; also, 160 acres to the wife of each inhabitant, and the like quantity to each child taken there or which may be born in the Territory. It further provides for the appointment of another judge of Iowa, who is to reside in Oregon, and for appointment of justices of the peace. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to build forts on the main pass to Oregon, and within it, and to carry into effect the other provisions of the bill.

This being the day designated, by the rules, for calling on the States for resolutions, the principal part of the day was consumed in the transaction of that business, and a number of resolutions were offered and appropriately disposed of.

Globe, Mar. 11.

HARD CIDER.

The Boston Post states that "the Philadelphia Whigs have sent (from Jones, of Tennessee, a pair of silver pitchers to hold his hard cider for the next campaign." This is as it should be. Hard cider in a silver pitcher, is a fair illustration of Whiggery,—which is nothing more or less, than demagoguism wedded to aristocracy.

Jacksonville Republican.
Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1844.
Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOOK, of Franklin.
JOHN H. CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HAYLEY, of Mobile.

—We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM J. WILLIS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

—We are authorized to announce **CALDWELL SOULETT**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

—We are authorized to announce **ASA SKELTON, Esq.**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

—Mr. S. W. KIRBY is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions and other accounts due this Office. It is hoped, however, that persons who can conveniently do so, will call at the Office and settle, without waiting to be called on by an Agent. Those who do not call sooner will have a good opportunity to do so during April Court.

MR. CLAY, MR. MOREHEAD, THE HARTFORD CONVENTION AND THE TARIFF.

The friends of Mr. Clay in the South hold him up as being in opposition to a protective tariff—they say he is only in favor of a tariff for revenue—and as a proof of the fact they point you to his letter to the Georgians in 1843, shewing conclusively and incontestably that he is an anti-tariff man. Let us pause for a moment, and look around, and see if this is correct—can this be true? How is Mr. Clay in Kentucky viewed in reference to this question? Let Mr. Morehead, the Senator in Congress from that State, speak the voice of his constituents. How is Mr. Clay looked upon in the North in relation to the tariff? Let the late convention, held at Hartford, 22nd Feb. last, speak the voice of the federalists in the land of steady habits.

Mr. Morehead of Ky., an invited guest to the Convention held at Hartford, Conn., 22d Feb., addressed the Convention in the midst of shouts, and bursts of applause, which was deafening and astounding. Hear him! Ye Federalists of blue light memory—listen to the second voice emanating from the "Hartford Convention." "Protection" is inscribed upon the banner that waved over the Federalists of Hartford. Protection is the motto and watch-word of the Federal party of the North, that have run up the name of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Mr. Morehead, after speaking against free trade and equal rights, says:

"But to return to free trade, Mr. Morehead resumed. It is impracticable, as I have stated. If not, why is it not shown somewhere among some civilized nations, reduced to practice? There *was* free trade among barbarians; but there is no free trade in the complicated, social state of civilized man. Mr. Clay, I see, has been represented in some quarters, as of late unfriendly to protection, on account of some letters he had written to Georgia. Mr. Clay unfriendly to the protection of American industry! Who'll believe that? (cries of "nobody.")

[Here a banner with "Protection" on it, was pointed out to the speaker.] "Protection! ay, that's the word, the speaker continued. Protection of what? Of our own labor. Against what? Against foreign labor—not of freemen, but of foreign pauper labor. That is it. Protection, then, be that the watch word, mutual protection!—Don't be afraid. It is a watchword that will be welcomed and adopted by the People, for it is as certain of success, as it is just. The South was relaxing in its opposition. Nay, more, many parts of the South were coming out, straight out. Look at Georgia. Time was, when protection was not listened there. It is preached there now, proclaimed there too loud, and from the hill top. Time was, when, disunion, when civil war, were proclaimed preferable to protection, and people were enraged about it. Now no such excitement is got up, or can be got up. The People have acquiesced in the general principles of the Tariff of 1828. Mr. McDuffie has pronounced it as only inferior to the Tariff of 1828, but he will find it impossible to get up on the excitement of 1832.

This is the language used by Mr. Morehead, the friend of Mr. Clay, to the Federalists of the North.

He calls upon them to know who will believe that Mr. Clay is unfriendly to protection? They cry, "nobody," and shew him their banners and their mottoes.

Why do not the travelling orators of the South hold up Mr. Clay in the same light? They have said to the Republican party that this contest should be for principle, Bank or no Bank—protective tariff or no protective tariff, &c.; and now this contest is opened, they are departing from their promise—they are resorting to the tricks of 1840! Gen. Harrison was held up in Connecticut and Kentucky, in favor of a Bank—in Virginia and Alabama in oppo-

sition. Mr. Clay is held up in the North in favor of a protective tariff; in the South opposed to it. Look at the newspapers—what a contrast may read.

Mr. Clay is now on an electioneering tour in the South; his club carriages, and committees of invitation, direction and reception, are addressing the crowds in the South, passing unmeasured compliments on the man of Ashland, for his great compromise act of 1833—saying that a tariff for revenue is all he or they desire, that the compromise act shall be restored and adhered to—all this, Mr. Clay, like the French dancing master, Monsieur Chereche, bows, scrapes and replies in very equivocal language, uses the words, a tariff for revenue with just discriminations, &c. At the same time Senator Morehead, Mr. Clay's pocket manual, is holding forth to the Hartford Convention, language which would put to the blush the reveling herd that are following after Mr. Clay, in Ala. "Free trade known only to barbarians & savages."—"Protection" the motto and watchword of Mr. Clay.

In the same speech Mr. Morehead states that the House of Reps. may repeal the tariff, but when the bill comes to the Senate it will be defeated. The Senate is whig and will stand firm. The people at the North need not fear the repeal or modification of the tariff. This system of double dealing is not what we had a right to expect.

The Federalists of Hartford Conn., are more honest in the avowal of their creeds and confessions than their tender footed allies in the South. During the late war—when we were in deadly conflict with Great Britain—when this infant Republic was struggling for freedom with the world's oppressor—this same Federal party met at Hartford, this noted spot, and made known their opposition to their country's success, and gave in their adhesion to the enemy. They now in solemn form, and in the counsel house of their fathers—open the campaign of 1844, by declaring that a tariff for protection must be had. That their manufacturers must be protected from slave and pauper labor.

Who in the South will follow in the wake of this blue light Federal herd? We will see.

CONGRESS.
The Senate, to-day, without transacting any legislative business worthy of special notice, went into executive session. Mr. Haywood, however, gave notice of his intention to introduce several important bills of retrenchment—that is, to reduce the salaries of the President, and cabinet officers, all the clerks and other officers in the executive department, and the judicial officers of the government. We understand that the nomination of Hon. John Y. Mason, as Secretary of the Navy, was confirmed; and also that of Mr. Green, of New Jersey; and that all the rest of the nominations (collectors, marshals, district attorneys, &c.) being to fill vacancies occasioned by removals, were rejected.—Globe, Mar. 14.

We have received a copy of a very able and interesting Report made by Mr. Houston of this State, as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands; and will endeavor to place it before our readers in some future number. In the mean time we give place to the letter of a political friend from a distant State, in which he justly appreciates the high ability displayed by Mr. H., as the head of that important committee. Indeed, as regards the public lands, Mr. H. appears to be fully acquainted with all important facts relating thereto—and if we may judge from indications before us, he will be able to carry his bill through the House of Representatives at the present session.—Huntsville Dem.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated Washington, March 4, 1844.

Dear Sir:—To day the House met only to adjourn, after a short but most appropriate eulogy from Mr. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, in honor of Mr. Frick of Pennsylvania, who died on Friday last.

The Report of Gen. George S. Houston of Alabama, (from the Committee on Public Lands,) in favor of Graduating the price of Public Lands, has been printed and was laid on the tables of members this morning. I have read it and will try to send you a copy. It is, certainly, a most able, and, to western and south-western members, interested in the disposition of the public lands to actual settlers, at low prices, a most satisfactory Document. The whole ground has been occupied and well occupied. It is followed up with equal skill; if the action of our friends is as judicious as the arguments of the report are conclusive; you may, with great confidence, look for the passage of Gen. Houston's Graduation bill through the House of Representatives at a tolerably early day in this session. Such a conclusion of a arduous and truly well directed labors, in favor of one of the greatest measures originated during many years, could not fail to reflect lasting and merited renown upon Gen. Houston, who has thus far so discreetly as well as ably managed them in the most difficult parliamentary body now in existence upon the face of the whole earth.

The Report sets out with a statement that the subject has been long before the country and has been so well discussed by able men that little remains to be said that is new. Without tediously dwelling upon a truth every intelligent man will recognize

and fully appreciate, Gen. Houston proceeded, at once, to address himself to the matter in hand.

The first argument advanced by Gen. H. is, in substance, that there is an obligation resting upon the Government to dispose of the Public Lands for settlement—that a refusal, or a wilful neglect, to dispose of them, is a violation of these obligations—and, to prove the existence of these solemn obligations to sell these lands to actual and bona fide settlers, for the express purpose of building up independent and republican States, he refers to the Resolutions of the Congress of 1780, in which the cessions themselves. The cessions and the resolutions inviting the cessions, he contends, sustain the position that the lands were to be disposed of for settlement, and for the erection of new States of like powers and privileges as the original States.

He then proceeds to argue that the Government is bound to encourage and foster settlements in the manner of selling its lands—that it neither derived nor rightfully possesses the power to hold up these lands for purposes of speculation, nor to sell them to speculators to enable them to do so—that, in either case, the spirit of the cessions would be violated—that the lands should be sold to actual cultivators for what the lands are really worth for purposes of cultivation, and for no more. To defend this position he cites a passage from Webster's celebrated speech of 1830.

Again, Gen. Houston labors to prove that the lands which have been in market many years are really worth less than the price now asked for them, \$1.25 per acre; he asserts that they can never be sold at that price—that they can only be sold but by graduating the prices to the real values of the lands to be sold, and proceeds to prove it by an ingenious reference to the classifications and valuations made by the Registers and Receivers, as compared with the actual sales. To this portion, and to the tables illustrating the views advanced, I invite your particular attention, as I esteem it very conclusive.

To support his bill Gen. H. cites the legislation of those States which have sold lands of their own, and shows that they have all recognized the features of the Graduation Bill he has reported, viz: a reduction of price in favor of actual settlers and cultivators to a fair value, and also securing to them a prior right to purchase the lands upon which they had settled and to which they had imparted an additional value. He then refers the House, in further support of this important position, to a law of Congress of 1841, in regard to the public lands in the State of Tennessee, which is directly in point.

His argument in favor of the republican principle of increasing the number of freeholders, and in favor of decreasing the number of tenants at will, is very fine. I cannot forbear, even at the hazard of making this letter uncomfortably long, from making the following extract; the sentiments are at once just and eloquent, and cannot fail to find a hearty response from the honest yeomanry of our country:

"Your committee think it should be an important, if not controlling consideration with the Government, to Legislate so as to change the floating and unsettled population (to be found, to a greater or less extent, in all parts of the country) into a permanent, well organized and orderly community; for, as has been well remarked by a distinguished Senator, (Col. Benton,) "Tenantry is unfavorable to freedom; it lays the foundation for separate orders in society, annihilates the love of country, and weakens the spirit of independence. The tenant has in fact no country, no hearth, no domestic altar, no household god. The freeholder, on the contrary, is the natural supporter of a free government; & it should be the policy of republics to multiply their freeholders, as it is the policy of monarchies to multiply tenants. We are a republic, and we wish to continue so; then multiply the class of freeholders; pass the public lands cheaply and easily into the hands of the people; sell for a reasonable price to those who are able to pay, and give without price to those who are not."

From the Lynchburg Republican.
POLITICAL CATECHISM.
Who opposed the United States Bank in 1811 as an institution, unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous?
Henry Clay.

Who has been foremost in denouncing and abusing Andrew Jackson for putting down that institution?
Henry Clay.

Who shortly after our last war with Great Britain, spoke of Gen. Jackson as one "who has shed so much glory on our country—one whose renown constitutes so great a portion of the moral property of the nation?"
Henry Clay.

Who have been endeavoring for nearly twenty years past to tarnish the hard earned reputation of the patriot Jackson "whose renown constitutes so great a portion of the moral property of the nation?"
Henry Clay.

Who declared that he would rather war, pestilence and famine should visit our shores than the military chieftain should be elected President of the United States?
Henry Clay.

Who was held up by his friends as the father of the high protective system?—Who declared that he had cherished that system with paternal fondness? Who quarrelled Democratic Senators because they consented to a reduction of the high tariff in 1812?
Henry Clay.

Who endeavored to convince the Georgians, through Dr. Bronson, that he regarded, and has always regarded a high tariff as eminently "dangerous?"
Who disputed the patriotism and veracity of John Quincy Adams a little upwards of twenty years ago?
Henry Clay.

Who helped to make John Quincy Adams President and then accepted office under his Administration with the question of veracity between them still unsettled?
Henry Clay.

Who joined a Masonic Society in very early life, and continued a member of it for thirty years, attended its meetings quite frequently, during his membership, going thro' about six degrees, and on one important and interesting occasion acting as orator for the lodge to which he belonged?
Henry Clay.

Who has recently written a letter to the anti-masons declaring that, in early life, he became a mason through youthful curiosity, and that he never had a taste for the mysteries of the order?
Henry Clay.

Who spoke of Francis P. Blair, the present editor of the Globe, as a personal friend with whom he differed in political sentiment with the deepest pain?
Henry Clay.

Who afterwards, without any additional opportunity of finding out Mr. Blair, spoke of him as a man covered with infamy?
Henry Clay.

Who declined visiting Indiana previous to the State election 1842 upon the ground that it might be construed into an electioneering movement on his part?
Henry Clay.

Who visited Ohio on the eve of her State election the same year, for the purpose of addressing two hundred thousand citizens of the Buckeye State?
Henry Clay.

Who has fiercely denounced Mississippi Repudiation?
Henry Clay.

Who was champion of the late National Repudiation act, alias Bankrupt Law; Who was the most active and efficient in favor of Messrs. Blair & Rives contract with the senate?
Henry Clay.

Who made a beautiful speech in favor of the Christian Religion during the days of the Cholera?
Henry Clay.

Who was afterwards the chief adviser in the duel which resulted in the death or murder of Jonathan Cilley?
Henry Clay.

Who is held up by the Whig party as the most consistent, honest and patriotic public man in the nation?
Henry Clay!!!!

WETUMPKA, March, 19.
COTTON.—Prices remain about the same as we gave in our last week's report, except inferior, which may be quoted at 3 cent lower, say 5 1/2 to 5 1/2 as extremes—principal sales, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents. Receipts light.

The Gun.—The Mercury of last evening speaking of the disaster on board the Princeton, says:

"One item remains to be added.—The gun which occasioned this calamity was an English one and not the American piece which has been so often referred to.—It had been, fired off about one hundred and fifty times in England, and fifty times in this country. It is supposed, however, not to have been made of the best materials, though it was constructed on the most scientific principles, under the direction of Captain Stockton, while in that country."

A NEW ADVOCATE FOR A NATIONAL BANK.

We have cast our eyes hastily over General Smith's (Mormon Joe) "Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States. Nauvoo, 1844." This illustrious individual, "goes the whole figure" with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Sargent and the whig party in general, for a national bank.—Globe.

The Louisville Journal says that the small pox is prevailing in all the towns around that city.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—This office appears to have been unfortunate of late. Mr. Forsyth died soon after leaving it, his successor, Mr. Webster was driven from it by party intrigues, and opposition to the earnest advice of Mr. Upshur. Mr. Legare succeeded to the discharge of its duties, and the additional labor and responsibility thus thrown upon him his life; Mr. Upshur followed but with great reluctance, and with the intention to leave the office and the country before the termination of the present session. Mr. Gilmer came into the Cabinet with the understanding that he was to succeed Mr. Upshur as Secretary of State. It would appear that ill fortune must attend not only to those who take the office, but those who are designated to take it.

The N. Y. Tribune says:—We believe we violate no rule of propriety in repeating the current report that President Tyler is about to marry the elder Miss Gardner, daughter of David Gardner, Esq., who was killed in the great calamity on board the Princeton.

A CAPITAL TOAST.—The following toast was given at a temperance dinner recently.

"Revolutionary Army and Cold Water Army.—The one drove the red coats from the land—and the other the red noses."

THE TEXAS CONGRESS.—BIRTH-PLACE OF THE MEMBERS.—From a recent Texian paper we learn that thirteen members of the eighth Congress of that republic are natives of Georgia, seven of Tennessee, seven of Virginia, 7 of North Carolina, six, of Kentucky, two of Massachusetts, two of N. Y., two of South Carolina, two of Pennsylvania, one of Missouri, one of Mississippi, one of Ohio, one of Louisiana, one of Austria, and one of Canada.—Thirty-four of them are planters or farmers, twelve are lawyers, five are physicians, and two are merchants.

A most lamentable affair happened recently at New Haven. The wife of Mr. Joel K. Post administered to her daughter, a fine child about two years old, a spoonful and a half of laudanum, supposing it to be tincture of rhubarb. Every effort was made to save its life, but in vain.

GENERAL JACKSON.

It will gratify the American people to learn with what sensibility the venerable patriot of the hermitage has received the last tender of their affection and approbation through the late vote of Congress. The reversal, by the representatives of the States & the people, passed on Judge Hall's judgement, condemning the General as a violator of the laws and constitution at New Orleans, has given more heartfelt gratification to the closing hours of the retired chief and statesman, who, shedding his stripling blood in the revolution, has given his whole life to crown it with success and glory, than all the honors that attended his illustrious career. In a letter just received in this city, he says: "I feel truly grateful to the people as well as to Congress for the act of justice to me in my declining years."

In a later letter of the 24th of February, after the final vote in the Senate in reply to a letter informing him of it, he says: "The evening before I had received from my friend, Mr. Sillidell, a note enclosing the vote on the odious amendment offered by Mr. Berrien. I have also received from my friend, Mr. Walker, a letter enclosing the result. Please, as I cannot write to them, present my kind thanks to Mr. Sillidell and Mr. Walker for the evidence of their continued kind remembrance of me. My gratitude is due to all my democratic friends for their unsolicited efforts to have justice done to my name before I am called hence; and to none more than to my friend Mr. Ingersoll, to whom I intended to write my acknowledgements, but writing so much oppresses me that I have to request you to say to him how much I feel for his great effort in my behalf. The learning displayed in his pamphlet on contempt and law martial will render it a text book on these subjects for all time to come."

The circumstances which induced the General to hasten to express the sense of obligation which he entertains for the act of this Congress in his behalf, and which so greatly enhances that obligation in his mind will be found in the closing sentence of this letter:

"If I am to judge from my present affliction, I cannot be here next Congress. I must, long before, be in the tomb prepared for me; but I am in the hands of a just and wise Providence. When he makes the call I am prepared, with due humility, to submit to his will. He has long spared me through a long and variegated life. How much longer I am to be here, He knows, and only He."

These letters were designed only for the eye of private friendship; but we have taken the liberty to print the passages relating to public transactions, because we are sensible the people generally will take an interest in knowing how deeply sensible he is of their kind sentiments towards him, and because no ceremonial or formal letter could ever so truly discover how deeply his affectionate and grateful heart has been impressed with an act of simple public justice.—Globe.

The number of houses erected in Cincinnati from January to November, 1843, was 1,003.

The vacancy in the Democratic Electoral Ticket of this State, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Frazier, of Jackson Co., has been filled by the election of JEREMIAH CLEMENS, Esq., of this place.

Huntsville Democrat.

MOBILE, MARCH 4th, 1844.

Dear Sir:—A vessel from Liverpool to the 6th ult. were received last week per steamer at Boston, which show an unparalleled activity in Cotton in that market, consequent on information from this country of short crops &c. Money was also very plenty—the stocks of goods and yarns unusually light.—Manufacturers fully employed—trade in healthy condition, and, in short, all the elements of general commercial prosperity more amply developed, than in several years past.

The sales of cotton in 5 weeks were 355,000 bales (of which 219,000, was on speculation) at an improvement of 5-8 to 3-4 in that time. The opinion is expressed, that this advance will be sustained and may indeed be further augmented, provided Manufacturers continue to find a free vent for their products at the necessarily enhanced prices; and that the crop of the U. S. does not exceed 1,750,000 Bales both of which events, time will determine.

It is well known that a large advance in Europe has been anticipated in prices paid here for some time past, and although the advances now received are perhaps quite as favorable as there was any good reason to expect, the orders are generally so limited as to prevent their execution, except at a reduction on the recent rates.

Considering the many favorable circumstances now combined in their favor, this caution on the part of the English buyers is worthy of note, as evidence of some fears of the expressed wishes of the Manufacturers and the Bank of England, to check the speculation by such counter measures as may be deemed best adapted to the purpose.

The cotton markets of Havre and several other continental ports give no response to the movement in Liverpool and this country; but remain languid, depressed and almost wholly uninfluenced by the report of short crops and increased prices here or elsewhere.

In this market holders have been obliged to recede in their prices, and the market is 1/2 ct. lower than before the news.—Sales—Superior 7 cts. Ordinary 7 1/2 to 7 1/2 cts. Middling 7 3/4 to 8 cts.—Middling fair 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 cts.—Fair 8 3/4 to 9 cts. Good fair 9 1/2 cts.

Exchange on New York 60 Days—a 1/2 to 3 1/2 cts. dis. at St. 1 1/2 dis, on N. Orleans par.

We are Respectfully,
Your Obl't Serv'ts. &c.
BULL & BOARDMAN.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following distressing account of a lamentable steamboat disaster on the Red River, occurring on the night of the 1st inst.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday morning March 1, the steamers De Soto and Buckeye, the former bound down from Natchitoches and the latter on her way to Ouachita with some 300 passengers on board, white and black, and a cargo of plantation supplies, came together a mile or a mile and a half this side of the lower mouth of Old River, as it is called, just below Atchafalaya, and with such violence that the Buckeye sunk in less than five minutes to her hurricane deck. She was struck near the starboard hatch and went down in twenty feet of water.

Those on board say that the scene which ensued immediately was heartrending beyond description. The passengers were all asleep at the time and instantly rushed to the guards and cabins in consternation—mothers screaming for their children, husbands and fathers rushing from point to point and frantically endeavoring to save their wives and families from destruction. All, or nearly all, were in their night-clothes, and in the confusion the boldest and most self possessed could do little else than save themselves, notwithstanding every endeavor was made to rescue the children. Of the deck passengers many of whom were blacks, but few were saved, so suddenly did the Buckeye go down.

It is impossible at present, to give the number who have thus been hurried into eternity with certainty, but all accounts agree that it must have been between sixty and eighty! Mr. Hyams, of Alexandria whose family was with him lost his daughter a beautiful little girl of about ten years of age, with his wife's sister, Miss Elizabeth Smith, who is described as an accomplished young lady. This gentleman also lost some fifteen negroes, who being on the lower deck, could not be saved. Mr. Alex McKenzie, late of Florida, lost his wife seven children, and four negroes; Mr. Blunt, also from Florida, lost his wife child, and seven negroes; and two of the children of Col. King were also lost. A young man named Pollard, supposed to belong to Natchez, had an amount of money in the clerk's office. It was handed to him, but since then he has not been seen. A child of Mr. White was lost; and two sisters of a young man, whose name we could not learn, are also among the drowned. The latter had been taken on board but a few hours before at the Red River landing. Mr. Beard, one of the unfortunate passengers of the Buckeye, attempted to swim ashore with his young nephew upon his back but in the endeavor both were drowned. The above names embrace all that we could gather with certainty—a few days will undoubtedly add others to the melancholy list.

The De Soto remained by the wreck till the last, her officers exerting themselves to the utmost in saving the lives and property of the passengers upon the sinking boat. Near forty lives were saved by the mate of the De Soto with the yawl, who picked them up in the water. The night was clear, and the moon shedding a brilliant light; else the lives of many more would have been lost.

STEAMBOAT BURN.—The Republican Pilot, published at Gainesville, on the Becke River, states that the steamboat Penelope was entirely consumed a few days since, on her downward trip, near 27 mile Bluff, together with about 400 bales of cotton.—Wetumpka Arg.

[Communicated.]

A passing tribute of respect is due to departed goodness—as well as to departed greatness. The monarch upon his throne—the Lord in his castle—the peasant in his cottage—the mercantile in his hovel, are all upon a level when the withering hand of death removes them off the stage of action. Upon the demise of one in high places, much notice and publicity is given; the humble and less conspicuous in society pass away unnoticed like the morning dew before the rising sun.

The subject of this notice who departed this life 24th inst. in the town of Jacksonville was a Slave—yes a Slave, and was one of the humblest and best being of God's beneficent creation. Known only to few, but in the midst of the limited circle in which he moved and was known, he was pronounced by man, woman and child a good, pious and worthy man. Often has it been said if high heaven should in its rash visit upon this place the curse and scourge of Sodom and Gomorrah, out of the Lots that would escape, Old Uncle Jeffrey Black would be one.

Jeffrey was about 80 years old, and had been the servant of an officer in the revolutionary army during two or three campaigns, he was lately the servant of Agness Black deceased; in her will she directed "that her good old faithful servant" should be specially provided for; and in his declining years he should have all the care necessary for his comfort—this has been attended to specially.

This faithful and best of men is now no more, he has been wafted to another and better world than this to mingle with the spirits of the saints and just men made perfect; deride and scoff not, at this obituary notice for this good old servant is worthy of more. For goodness of soul, purity of thought and action, devoutness of design and purpose, none was more noted than Jeffrey.

He will be much missed among his fellow servants; his councils and advice to obey their masters and act uprightly, was a part of the duties this pious old servant went through daily.

Peace be to his memory. The example of piety and goodness left behind by this old servant is worthy of imitation by all.

AMICUS VIRTUTE.
BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

THE HUMAN HEART

Is at once a beauty and a mystery. Like a harp of a thousand strings each when properly struck sends forth a response. 'Tis the seat of sorrow, care, grief, anxiety, hope, fear, joy and even rapture, and each succeeds the other in quick succession. Despair may sit brooding in its deep recesses when a ray from star eyed hope, may fright the monster from his lair, and illumine with its joyous radiance the dark portals of this living mystery. Often care and anxiety with furrowed brow and gloomy visage assert their empire o'er the heart and sweep its tender cords with merciless hand, and anon joy with bounding step and gleeful laugh, chases these sad intruders from their accustomed haunts and reflects upon the mirrored surface of the human heart its own glad image, and this beauty, this mystery, sends up from its crystal depths the radiant reflection. The heart from sympathy bids the eye sparkle with the light of hope, or glitten with the tear of gratitude.

The human heart is like a concealed fountain that wells up from its clear depths, smiles, tears, sympathies and affections, at one time brimming the eye with the dew of anguish and again causing it to flash with the sunlight of hope. Such is the human heart such its fluctuations and caprices, such its sources of weal and woe—truly we can say it is a beauty and a mystery.

OUR EARLY COMPANIONS.—How few of the companions of our early youth do we find accompanying us in the after days of life's journey. Of those who seemed so linked with our first joys and sorrows as to have become almost a part of our own existence, some rise above, or sink below the course we are pursuing, and if seen, are scarcely noticed. Others try the desperate adventure of distant climates, and bankrupt in hopes or ill-health, are never again heard of. With some, folly does the work of time; and a few, perhaps, are recognized amongst those who signalize themselves in the feverish strife of politics, or are commemorated as having fallen in some brilliant achievement. We diverge like lines drawn from the same point, pursuing similar directions but seldom re-uniting. Our permanent connections are generally formed at a later period, yet the heart still feels something wanting, and as we look round for it in vain, the loneliness of our first affections is magnified by being seen through the purer atmosphere which the morning of carelessness has cast around them. This may be common-place; but our feelings are all so; it is only in their intensity or direction that we differ.

MR. CALHOUN, SECRETARY OF STATE.

It will be seen by referring to our Congressional reports, that the President has nominated the Hon. JONAS C. CALHOUN, as Secretary of State. The Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination, without the usual formality of referring it to a Committee. Should he accept, he will have it in his power to do great good to the country, at this important crisis. Mr. CALHOUN's friends seem anxious that he should accept, and it is generally thought that he will think it his duty to do so. The nomination, we believe, has the approval of the press generally, of all parties.

Greenville Mountaineer.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

Cotton, Dundee, lb.	5	83
Baggins, Dundee, yd.	14	16
" Ky., "	15	20
" India, "	20	20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5	9
" Ky., "	8	9
Coffee, Rio, "	8	9
" Green Hav., "	8	8
" Java, "	15	17
Bacon, Hams, "	6	9
" sides, "	6	7
" shoulders, "	5	6
Butter, Goshen, country, "	12	18
Cheese, "	0	8
Iron, sheet, "	0	10
" hoop, "	10	12
Plough moulds, "	7	8
Steel, German, "	16	00
" American bl., "	10	13
" English, "	18	20
" cast, "	6	25
Nails, cast, "	6	03
" wrought, "	20	00
Rice, "	5	5
Sugar, loaf, "	18	20
" lump, "	14	16
" N. Orleans, "	7	82
" Porto Rico, "	10	12
Salt, "	\$1	50
Spirits, brandy egg, gal.	\$1	50
" Am., "	45	00
" Rum, N. E., "	45	75
" Lafayette, "	62	1
" St. Croix, "	\$2	00
" Jamaica, "	\$1	50
" Gin, Holl'd, "	\$2	00
" American, "	26	75
" Whiskey, re. com., "	28	28
" Brandy, p'ch ap'l, "	75	100
Wines, Madeira, "	\$2	50
" Teneriffe, "	\$1	25
" Sherry, "	\$1	75
" Sweet Mal., "	60	60
" Port, "	\$2	00
" Lisbon, "	\$1	00
" Clare, "	\$2	25
" Champagne, "	\$8	00
" Muscat, "	\$5	00
" Cordials, assorted, "	\$4	50
" Champagne cider, "	\$4	50
" Porter, London, "	\$4	00
" American, "	\$3	00
" Soap, yellow, lb.	6	8
" white, "	12	14
" Glass, 8 x 10, "	\$3	50
" 10 x 12, "	\$4	00
" Oils, lamp, gal.	87	100
" train, "	87	100
" linseed, "	\$1	50

EXCHANGE TABLE

Bank of Augusta, Ga.	100
Bank of Georgia, at Augusta, "	100
Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, "	100
Bank of Georgia, at Milledgeville, "	100
Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, "	100
Branches of ditto, at Greenborough, "	100
Commercial Bank, at Macon, "	100
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Savannah, "	100
Branch of ditto, at Macon, "	100
Central Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, "	100
Central E. & A. Banking Co., Savannah, "	100
Alabama Bank, "	100
Bank of Hawkinsville, "	100
Phoenix Bank of Columbus, "	100
Charleston Bank, "	100
Bank of Camden, "	100
Bank of Georgetown, "	100
Commercial Bank, Columbia, "	100
Merchants', at Cheraw, "	100
Bank of Hamburg, "	100
Bank of Darien and Branches, "	100
Bank of Columbia, "	100
Chattahoochee Rail Road and Banking Company, "	100
Bank of the South, at Macon, "	100
Planters' and Merchants' Bank, Columbia, "	100
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, "	100
Western Bank, Brunswick, "	100
Insurance Bank of Columbia at Macon, no circulation, "	100

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to road duty within the Corporation limits of the Town of Jacksonville, can be exempted from the same for the year 1844, by paying to Andrew Adams, \$1 50 on or before the 30th inst.

MILES O. LITTON, Sec. of Council.
N. B. No money will be received after the 30th inst. for the above purpose, and all failing to avail themselves of the above opportunity before that time, will be liable to work 3 days on the streets, according to an ordinance of the Town Council.
M. O. LITTON, Sec.
March 27, 1844.

Two more Premiums.

THE SUBSCRIBER agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (not over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS, Wetumpka, Sept. 23, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.
Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Dobson, late of the county of Randolph, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the first day of February, 1844; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of the said John Dobson are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law or they will be barred.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sheriff, and Administrator, ex officio.
Feb. 14, 1844.—6r.—\$3 50.

Pilgrim's Choice,

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors. BY ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS. A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

BOOK-BINDERY,

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER, Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor News-papers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1843.

HANDS WANTED.

15 OR 20 good able bodied men, either black or white, can find constant employment, and liberal wages by applying at the Iron Works on Cane Creek in Benton county.

NOAH GOODE & Co.
March 20, 1844.—7r.

The Gladiator at Cedar Bluff, and the Jacksonville Republican will please insert until the 1st May.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.
TAKEN UP and posted by Thomas Garner, on Choctolocco, a Bay Horse, 15 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, old shoes on before and several spots on the back, appraised to \$12 50.
March 4th, 1844.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

NOTICE

ON Saturday the 13th of April next, the undersigned Commissioners, will let to the lowest bidder the building of a Court House in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala.; the building to be built of Brick, 44 feet by 32, with seven partition walls. Further specifications to be made known on the day of letting.
JOHN F. DILL,
MOSES DEAN,
JOHN S. JAMES,
JESSE A. COLLINS,
JOHN EDWARDS.
March 13, 1844.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a mortgage, made and executed to the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur, on the 30th day of August, 1837, by John McKemie and William Lee, and intended to secure the payment to the said Branch Bank of certain debts therein named, and which was recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I George W. Carroll, President of said Branch Bank—by virtue of the authority on me conferred by said mortgage, will, on Monday the 1st day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract or parcel of land, conveyed by said John McKemie, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section numbered seven in township fourteen of Range seven east in the Coosa Land District; and also the following tract conveyed by said Wm. Lee, lying in the Coosa Land District and numbered as follows, to-wit: the north half of the north west quarter of section numbered thirty-three in township thirteen of range seven east.
Such title will be conveyed only as is vested by said mortgage.
G. W. CARROLL, President.
March 7th, 1844.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11, 1844.

BE it remembered, that on this day came John Burden and filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1843, he purchased of William W. Ledbetter, a tract or parcel of land lying in the south east corner of the north east quarter of section four, in township thirteen, range eleven east, in the Coosa Land District, more particularly known as the field where James Maxwell improved, containing by estimation about ten acres more or less, for the sum of one hundred dollars which was paid to the said William W. Ledbetter, at the time of the purchase; that the said William W. Ledbetter executed to the petitioner his bond for titles: Petitioner further states, that said William W. Ledbetter has since died intestate, and that Arthur Alexander has been duly and legally appointed Administrator of the estate of the said William W. Ledbetter, deceased; that the said Wm. W. Ledbetter left the following heirs, (viz): Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and prays that Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, be ordered to make titles to said Burden for said Land, agreeable to the Bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter, dec'd.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, notifying the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, and the said Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter and Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and all others therein interested, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in July next, to show cause if any they can, why the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, should not be ordered to execute to the said John Burden a title to said Land, according to the requirements of the bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter.
True Copy, M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 13, 1844.—mdm.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11th, 1844.

THIS day came Thomas A. Walker, Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Nabors, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers, accompanied by a proper statement for final settlement of the estate of said deceased, which accounts and vouchers have been examined and reported for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three weeks, notifying all persons interested in the said estate, that a final settlement thereof will be made at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 26th day of April next, according to the accounts and vouchers as filed, unless cause be shown on that day to the contrary.
(True Copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 13, 1844.—3r.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 18th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ———— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.
L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6r.

HORSE BILLS,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED, On fine paper and a beautiful Plate.
AT THIS OFFICE.

The State of Alabama,

To the Hon. the Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County.

THE petition of Phebe Green, who is widow of Burwell Green, late of said county, deceased, sheweth, that the said Burwell Green was in his life time, during his intermarriage with your Petitioner, and at the time of his death, seized and possessed in fee simple of the following tracts of parcels of land situate in the County of St. Clair and known as the east half of the north east quarter of Section twenty-two, of township thirteen and Range three east in the Huntsville Land District—also the north west quarter of the same Section township and Range, in all which your petitioner is entitled to dower. Your petitioner shows to your honor, that Burwell Green, junior is the Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Burwell Green, deceased; and that he is also one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, deceased.—That Archelaus Walker in right of his Margaret Walker, (formerly Margaret Green) Jeremiah Gibson in right of his wife Elizabeth Gibson, (formerly Elizabeth Green) Jane Cadwell, widow of the late William Cadwell, (formerly Jane Green,) and John O. Green and William Green and Lewis T. Green, are the heirs of law of said Burwell Green, deceased, and are all of full age—and that Curtis G. Beason and William Whisenant are in possession of said described lands, who are also of full age: wherefore your petitioner prays that her dower in said described lands may be allotted to her.

PHEBE GREEN,

Widow of Burwell Green, dec'd.

Notice.

To Burwell Green, jr. Administrator of the estate of Burwell Green, late of the County of St. Clair deceased, and to him as one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, dec'd. and to Archelaus Walker, John O. Green, Jeremiah Gibson, Jane Cadwell, William Green, Lewis T. Green and Garland Harwick, being the other heirs of said Burwell Green, dec'd. and to Curtis G. Beason and William Whisenant who are in possession of the lands described in the foregoing petition.

You will each and every of you take notice, that on the first Monday in April next, at a special Term of the County Court of St. Clair County, I will file with the Judge of said court, the Petition of which the annexed is a copy, praying that dower may be allotted me as widow of the said Burwell Green, deceased in the east half of the north east quarter of section twenty-two, in township thirteen of Range three east in the Huntsville Land District; also the north west quarter of the same section township and range, lying and situate in said county, when and where you and each and every of you are required hereby to appear and contest the same if you think proper.

PHEBE GREEN,

Widow of Burwell Green, dec'd.

Ashville, St. Clair Co. Ala.
7th March, 1844.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, I will sell at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 1st of April next, at public auction for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy, in and to a large amount of real and personal property conveyed by Edward Herndon to Jesse G. Cobb, as Trustee, by deeds of trust executed on the 20th and 21st of April, 1840, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county court of Benton county. The real estate consists of the south half of section 21, township 14, range 8 east, 3 1-2 acres of land adjacent to Alexandria, and Lots Nos. 43, 46, 93, 45, 71, 116 & 117 in the town of Jacksonville. The personal property consists of the following negro slaves: Lewis, Talbot, Beckey, Willis, Charles and Milton; also a carriage and two horses, one Durham bull, one piano, five beds, bedsteads and furniture—two carpets, one secretary, two bureaus, seven tables—nine chairs, one wardrobe and various other articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, at the same time and place, all my interest as Assignee in bankruptcy in and to the following tract of land surrendered by Edward L. Givens to wit the north east 3/4 of section fourteen, township fourteen, range seven east in the Coosa land district, on which is a fine grist and saw mill—also all my interest as Assignee as aforesaid in the following real and personal estate, conveyed by said Givens to Augustus Yoe, to secure William T. Givens, by deed bearing date November 20, 1839, to wit: Lots No's 38 and 39 in Alexandria—one bay mare and colt, one negro boy named Jackson, one cow, five or ten head of hogs, one bureau, one side board, two beds and furniture, one iron chest, and a few other articles of household furniture specified in said deed.

Such title or interest in the above property only, as is vested in me as Assignee as aforesaid will be conveyed to the purchasers.
S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy for Northern Dist. of Ala.
Feb. 27, 1844.

Posponement.

The above Sale, is postponed until, and will take place on the first Monday in May next.

JOHN S. BEEBE,

COMMISSIONER-MERCHANT,

Mobile, Ala.

REFER TO THE

Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.

As Agents to Mr. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.

Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,

Maj. Alexander Riddle,

Nov. 22, 1843.—Gm.

LAST CALL.

SUFFICIENT notice has

certainly been given to all indebted to us, and as there are a large number who have not paid, we would now say, that this is the last notice, except one, given by an officer. All who do not pay us by Circuit Court in April may expect to be notified by an officer. **MONEY WE MUST AND WILL HAVE.**

We have also given notice that Alabama money would be received, if payment was made soon. We shall not feel bound to receive it much longer.
S. P. HUDSON & CO.
Feb'y 28th, 1844.—4r.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Lokoy,

Tallapoosa River, a bright sorrel horse blaze in the face, hind feet white half way up to the knees, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high—appraised to fifteen dollars, Feb. 6th 1844.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Feb. 28, 1844.

Land sale in Chancery.

PURSUANT to a decree pronounced at the July term of the Chancery court, held at Talladega, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in May, 1842, in and for the 40th Chancery district, Northern Chancery Division, in the case of Wm. Penn v. Wm. C. Price, Adm. of J. M. Neal, and the heirs of said Neal dec'd. I will offer at public sale at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. for cash on the first Monday in April next, 1844, the north half of Section 9, township 13, in Range 9 east in Coosa Land District.

Sale within the usual hours.
H. P. WATSON, Register &c.
Feb. 26, 1844.—\$2 50.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Talladega county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the interest that James Hall has in the following described lands, to-wit: the south half of section 34, township 14 R. 7, also the east half section 13, township 14, R. 7, also west half of section 26, township 14, R. 7, also the east half of section 23, township 14, R. 7, also the west half of section 32, township 14, R. 7, also all that part of the west half of section 35, township 16, R. 8, lying north of the middle of Choctolocco creek—levied on as the property of James Hall and pointed out by Plaintiff, this 7th Jan'y, 1844.
R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.
Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

SEABORN PALMER, Administrator of the estate of Willis P. Palmer, dec'd. having reported himself ready for a final settlement of the estate of said deceased & filed his accounts and vouchers, which have this day been examined, audited and reported for allowance.

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in said estate to be & appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in Jacksonville on Friday the fifth day of April next, to show cause if any they have, why the estate of said deceased should not be settled according to the accounts and vouchers as filed.
(True copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Feb. 21, 1844.

Ruled Writing Paper

For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

Blacksmithing.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the ironing of wagons, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—executed upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.
R. D. ROWLAND.
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, in vacation, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

JOSHUA R. WALKER, Executor of the last will and testament of John Walker, dec'd. having reported himself ready for a final settlement of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers which have this day been examined, audited and reported for allowance.

It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in the settlement of the said estate of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of April next, to show cause if any they have, why the estate of said deceased should not be settled according to the accounts and vouchers as filed.
(True Copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Feb. 21, 1844.

Blanks

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE LADY'S PAGE.

A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844.

(The "Lady's Week," "Religious and Literary Gem," and "Lady's Pearl" united.)

REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, EDITOR.

During the short time that the LADY'S PAGE has been before the public, it has acquired an enviable reputation of being the best Dollar Magazine in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally sought after, and more universally admired the past year, than the Lady's Page. Its splendid steel Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary merit, and beautiful mechanical execution have made it the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar Magazine must be apparent, which issues

POETRY

TO MY OLD COAT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE HOOSHIER'S NEST.

And must we part—my good old friend?
Ah me!—it grieves me sorely;
I can no more thy tatters mend,
The stitches hold so poorly.

With patch on patch, for many a year,
I've kept thee snug together,
And clad in thee I had no fear
For any kind of weather—

Thou wast my father's wedding coat
And I have heard him mention,
He wore thee, buttoned to the throat,
To catch the girl's attention—

For then the martial figure stood
In highest estimation,
No wonder with a coat so good
He raised their admiration.

Five times in fashion thou hast been,
Twice turned and often mended;
The like of thee I ne'er have seen,
Tho' now thy days are ended.

When first I wore thee "every day,"
It brought to mind my mother;
"Tim, save that coat," she used to say,
"Thou'lt ne'er get such another."

Yes! I'll preserve thy relics still,
And learn by that example,
My every duty to fulfil,
Tho' fate should on me trample.

From the Metropolitan.

SING ME TO MY SLUMBERS.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

"That strain again;—it had a dying fall;
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor."

Twelfth Night.

Sing me to my slumbers;
Sing those melting numbers
Sooth my troubled breast;
Let thy gentle finger
O'er the sweet chords linger
Till I sink to rest;
Oh! may dreams of pleasure
Spring from that sweet measure.
Bringing all I treasure
Back again to night!
Looks for which I languish,
Tones that soothe my anguish,
Steal upon my sight!

Early days are fleetest,
But they are the sweetest
Heart can ever know;
Golden rays of glory
Crown their fairy story,
All is summer glow.
Late and early meeting,
Household faces greeting,
Keep the heart still beating,
True to Nature's tone;
Till the world has spoken—
"Let home's spell be broken!"
Then the charm is gone.

What can worldlings offer,
Let them heap the coffer
Full of shining gold;
Ah! not all their treasure
Fills the golden measure
Loving hearts unfold.
World, thy visitor covers
Hollow friends and lovers;
Man too soon discovers
Early friends are best;
Sing me to my slumbers,
With those melting numbers,
Sing me to my rest!

*This song was written to the music of a melancholly Irish air, which is admirably suited for, and sounds most beautifully with three voices.

The Washington City Spectator says: "We were informed that Mr. Calhoun's nomination, without the usual reference to a committee, was confirmed instantaneously and unanimously by the Senate, on its presentation. If one man in this Union is adequate to save the country from any evil, we believe it to be this old, wise, long tried statesman. The country, we are satisfied, will rejoice, should he accept the appointment."

—The following is an extract from the New York Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury:

"A portion of the friends of Mr. Calhoun had a meeting here on Friday evening, at which they resolved to suspend their hostilities to the project of a Baltimore Convention, and cordially unite with other portions of the Democratic party in carrying out the common objects of their creed. How many of the regular Calhoun organization were present, and how far all the adherents of that gentleman are disposed to give into such a decision, I am not informed."

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Rossellis Hughes, on Cold water, a blind Roan Horse, some white in his face. left hind foot white, shod all round when taken up, 9 or 10 years old, appraised to three dollars, Dec. 7th, 1843.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Mar. 13, 1844.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Thomas Garret, on Chockoloco, a Bay Horse, 15 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, shod all round before and several spots on the back, appraised to \$12 50, March 4th, 1844.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Mar. 13, 1844.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834;

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South-west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter section twenty-two, north west quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen, in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in townships two, section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

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Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the

General Land Office.

EDUCATION.

"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy."—A few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala.

will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to \$6 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low. First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$6 00

2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy, \$10 00

3d. The higher Branches of mathematics and the Languages, \$18 00

music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00

Use of Instruments, \$4 00

Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

JAMES M. BURT.

Jan. 3, 1843.

BROCKLESBY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Chockoloco, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performances, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.

Jan. 7, 1844.—tf.

B. T. POPE,

(LATE OF WETUMPKA.)

HAS removed to Asheville, St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the Practice of Law in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties. March 13, 1844.

William B. Martin

AND

R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ——— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.

L. D. JONES.

Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6t.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

W